

THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

Vol. II., No. 46.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1868.

PRICE, TABLES 12 7/8 ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo.

TAIT & Co.

31ma 1639 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. E. FAJARD, Mr. E. CHASTEL will sign our firm per Procuration.

THERIO & Co.

tf 1640 Shanghai, 16th Oct., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm, ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

31ma 1644 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER is a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

CARTER & Co.

31ma 1672 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYMS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1868.

OLYPHANT & Co.

13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £1,250,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Insurance Companies, that it has been resolved to discontinue the Practice which has been in force during the past two years of allowing 15 per cent discount on Premiums of Insurance, and that, on and after the 1st January 1868, they will allow only 10 per cent, as was the custom formerly.

Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1867.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents for the Canton & other Insurance Offices.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents for the Union Insurance Society of Canton, &c., &c.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary North-China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries Yangtze Insurance Association and Agents Pacific Insurance Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents China Traders Insurance Company (Limited) & Victoria Insurance Company.

tf 1566

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

- 1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
- 2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. POSTAU & Co.,

tf Agents in Shanghai, Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Tael 5,000 each

Paid up Capital Tael 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

Chairman.

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq., (Messrs. Wm. Postau & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blau, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN, Secretary.

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
A BERDEEN.

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup, Tart Fruits, CalFs-Foot Jelly, Raspberry Vinogar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"

And

"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au:1940 February 15th, 1868:

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON, PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DYSMENSTRUUM, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health par excellence in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

Dr. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, long and laborious digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Dysentery,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhoea.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liquor.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found generally superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubeba. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBURY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman where by they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 1.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.
LUCIFER MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA MATCHES,
WITHOUT SMOEL.

Warranted for all Climates.
Are the Best CHEAP Matches ever
offered.

Packed in Strong, Compact
Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 16th, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

On the 26th Feb., at Ningpo, the wife of
E. C. BOWNA, of a daughter.

LATEST DATES

England... (at)... Jan. 25... Hankow... Feb. 27
Hongkong... Feb. 26... Nagasaki... Mar. 1
Fusoh... 23... Yokohama... Feb. 27
Tientsin... 1... Osaka... 10

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong... Oct. 25... Received via Marseilles
Shanghai... 31... Dec. 22nd.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1868.		1867.	
	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.
Feb. 29	35	54	...	...
Mar. 1	36	54	44	52
" 2	49	57	41	48
" 3	50	57	41	48

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	Bar.	Ther.
Feb. 22 L.W.	8.04	11.07	Z	0	29.93	50
" 22 H.W.	0.22	20.06	SE by N	1	29.80	02
" 23 L.W.	8.53	11.08	N.W.	6	30.04	45
" 23 H.W.	1.27	20.06	NW by N	8	30.03	45
" 24 L.W.	9.24	12.09	ESE	3	30.16	44
" 24 H.W.	1.40	21.02	E by N	5	30.07	46
" 25 L.W.	9.53	12.02	E.S.E.	6	29.93	40
" 25 H.W.	2.07	21.10	E by N	7	29.83	39
" 26 L.W.	10.07	20.02	W by N	2	29.83	31
" 26 H.W.	2.18	22.04	N	4	29.70	48
" 27 L.W.	11.00	12.00	W.N.W.	4	30.08	42
" 27 H.W.	3.17	23.11	N	3	30.04	48
" 28 L.W.	11.52	12.03	NW by N	2	30.20	45
" 28 H.W.	3.48	23.09	N	3	30.18	43

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). L. Light breeze; b. blue sky; c. clouds;
f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over-
cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Formosa" from Hongkong—
Mr. and Mrs. Rennie, Messrs. Adams, Elias, Cox,
Booth, Seligah, Thueseth, Dr. Silbald, Capt.
Johnston, and N. P. D. Hodder and family.
Per "Pui-Yun" from Chinkiang—H. I. M.
Cousal General and Suite. Per "Gleugly" from
Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Pickie, Mr. and Mrs.
Hooper, Messrs. Livingston, Kewick, Antrobus,
and 300 Chinese. Per "Taiting" from London—
Mr. and Mrs. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs.
Bohmann, and Mrs. Wignall. Per "Klangso" from
Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Captain
Blanchard, Messrs. Miller, Mackintosh, Mel-
land, Schmidt, Donaldson, Tootal, Gaudy,
Tibby, Hockley, and 25 Chinese. Per "Aden" from
Yokohama and Nagasaki—Messrs. C. W.
Goodwin, Haslam, Levy, Child, Scott, McNeve,
Williams R. N., McLeure, R. N., Prein, Higgin-
s, Otham, Capt. Cairns and 10 Chinese.
DEPARTED.—Per "Pe-loong" for Nagasaki—
Messrs. Bostein, Holtmann, Goldschmidt, Mait-
land, MacLeaver, and 6 Chinese. Per "Suwo-
Nada" for Hongkong—Rev. W. Muirhead, Mr.
and Mrs. Towers, Messrs. S. W. Pomeroy, N.
Wallich, and Addyman. Per "Nanzing" for
Tientsin—Messrs. Dales, and E. B. Weilers,
and 200 Chinese. Per "Cudiz" for Yokohama—
Lieut. Anson, R. N., Messrs. Carsie, Austin, and
Edwards.

This publication of the North-China Herald
commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 4, 1868.

The river ports enjoy an unenviable
notoriety for the frequent occurrence
of "difficulties." Kinkiang has become
proverbial for the impertinence of its
Taotai; Chinkiang has an unredressed
grievance of long standing, connected
with land purchased by foreigners on the
North bank of the Yangtze, which they
have not allowed to own but for which
they have not been repaid. Troubles,
too, of various kinds are not infrequent
at Hankow, which is now again excited
by a failure—reversing the features of
the Mackellar Gordon bankruptcy. By
that, Chinese were the principal suf-
ferers. By this, foreigners are hit; and
the surmise has been expressed, that
the act is one of deliberate revenge. Of
this however, there is no proof. We
have only the broad facts, that a Bank
which has always been considered and
acted as the Government bank, has
failed, owing foreigners some \$40,000;
and that the Taotai declines to afford
the slightest information or assistance
to the creditors. The united efforts
and remonstrances of the Foreign
Consuls have failed to move him; and
they have now written to his immediate
superior the Viceroy of Hoopoh, claim-
ing the information withheld. The
letter refers to an interview held by
the Foreign Consuls with the Taotai,
at which it declares that he "proved
most impracticable, although every
effort was made to obtain some infor-
mation from him, and to urge the ex-
pediency of an amicable adjustment of
the question. He declared that he
could not tell who were the partners in
the Bank, what the conditions were on
which it was established, what assets
or liabilities it has beyond his own de-
partment; he professed his inability to
procure for the Consuls a sight of the
books or statement of the accounts, and
he persistently declined to suggest or
entertain any proposition whatever,
with a view to tiding over the present
difficulty."

We commented some time ago on
the banking system of China, as afford-
ing an interesting field for enquiry.
The immediate question now is, how
intimately these Haquean banks are
connected with the Government. If
they are simply official exchequers, the
provincial Government must be liable
for the present defalcation; if they
merely do the work of Government, as
the Bank of England does, having a
private business besides, the affair
is simply one of insolvency. But in
either case, it is clearly the duty of
the Taotai, both as Superintendent of
Customs and as local Magistrate, to
investigate fully the affairs of the Bank,
and to afford the creditors all the infor-
mation they need. The ground he
seems to take is, that the Government
accounts are in order, and he has no-
thing to do with the rest. This is to
abdicate his judicial functions; and if
the Viceroy support him, a reference to
Peking must of course follow. Prob-
ably an answer would be obtained, some-
time after the arrival of Sir Ruther-
ford Alcock's successor. It is the sul-
ky reticence on the part of the Taotai,
which encourages belief that the failure
is intended as an act of revenge for the
losses sustained by the native mer-
chants at Hankow, through Mackellar
Gordon's disgraceful failure. We had
an example in the great Che-qui silk
case at Shanghai, of the readiness
with which Chinese Magistrates lend
their influence to similar schemes.
It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Gibson's
absurd judgment was thought inspired
by affection for his own countrymen,
and that the Taotai now intends to ex-
hibit a similar favoritism. The in-
ference may not have been unreasonable,
nor the revenge be unfair, from an Ori-
ental point of view. But this is a view
completely subversive of justice, and one
which cannot for a moment be recog-
nised. Facts seem moreover to point

to a certain partnership by Government
in the Bank, which would render it
liable, accordingly to our notions, for
the deficit. "It was established by a
former Taotai at the first opening of
the Port, for the express purpose of re-
ceiving Customs' duties on foreign
trade, when it was designated as the
Government or Customs Bank. It has
ever since been employed by the
Superintendent of Customs, not only
in this capacity but to effect and repay
public loans and to conduct various
other monetary transactions on the
part of Government. The profits of the
Bank in the shape of mortgage fees and
difference in scales has been, so far,
appropriated by Government." The
case is evidently, then, one of flagrant
neglect of duty on the part of the Taotai;
and should not be allowed to rest.

Summary of News.

The English mail of January 10th arrived
on 29th ultimo, with telegrams to 25th
January, and the outgoing mail leaves
to-morrow per Formosa.

The following ships have arrived during
the fortnight, viz., *Princess of Wales* and
Andrew Jackson from Newport, *Maitland*
and *Taiting* from London, *Magellan* from
Liverpool, and *Spirit of the North* from
Cardiff. The departures are *Isabella* for
Callao, and *Nabob* for New York.

A meeting of subscribers to the Chinese
Hospital was held on the 28th instant, at
which it was explained that the expenditure
during the past year had been \$1,181; and
it was resolved to repair and improve the
building. The noise of the performances
at the Peking theatre was complained of as
injurious to the patients.

The Rifle Club have held a prize meeting,
which was thinly attended. A report of
the shooting will be found elsewhere. We
are glad to see that the principle of handi-
capping was partially applied. The pro-
gramme comprised a novelty in Shanghai—
a skirmishing prize, designed to test quick-
ness as well as accuracy of aim.

The extensive alterations to the new pro-
mises in Nanking road, which have been
taken jointly by the English and Local Post
Offices, have been completed; and the offices
were removed thither on the 1st instant.

It was reported yesterday, that the
steamer *China* was on shore on the North
bank; but we have heard no clear autho-
rity for the rumour.

We regret to hear that a severe accident
occurred to some of the *Vineta's* men, on
Monday. They were carrying a long and
heavy spar. By accident it touched the
corner of a building and was jerked off the
shoulders of those behind. It fell on the
other bearers, and severely injured several.

Messrs. Rundle & Russell, telegraphers
of the East India Telegraph Company,
quitted China by the last Pacific Mail
Steamer from Hongkong, having been re-
called by that Company on the ground that
the project of connecting Hongkong and
Shanghai by a submarine cable had been
indefinitely postponed, by which they prob-
ably mean abandoned. Dr. Macgowan,
the Commissioner of the Company, did not
encourage the Company to undertake sub-
marine telegraphy on the coast of China.

He held that, not only would such a cable be
exposed to peculiar peril from the innum-
erable fishing vessels that are over dredging
the coast—a peril which, it seems to us,
might have been easily averted by sinking
it in deep water—but that a submarine
line is likely to be superseded as soon
as land lines are constructed, a work
which, according to Dr. Macgowan, the
Chinese government proposes to un-
dertake when, by means of their own
scientific schools, they shall be provided
with competent engineers. We fear this
result is remote. They are disinclined to
commit the construction of railways and
telegraphs to foreigners, save as they do
their docks, arsenals and steamers, as the
exclusive property of the government. In
a word, they aim to secure all the appliances
of foreign service, without incurring any

avoidable subjection to the foreigner.
Their decision might be held wise, if they
showed any intention to forward the pro-
jects from which they reject foreign aid.

Elsewhere, we give an account of the
inauguration of a new Masonic Lodge at
Ningpo, on Saturday. A number of Masons
from Shanghai went down to assist at the
ceremony, and the whole affair seems to have
gone off successfully. The Bishop of Victoria
preached in the Mission Chapel, in the city,
on Sunday, and ordained two clergymen.

From the finding of the Court of
Enquiry, held at Amoy, relative to the
loss of the *Nippon*, it will be seen the
Court exonerated Capt. Penke from any
blame, and paid a high compliment to
Lieut. Anson, who was a passenger, for his
exertions to save the people on board.

A peculiarity in postal charges from this
port has been brought to our notice. A
letter from hence direct to Foochow used
to cost nothing, to subscribers, through the
Local Post Office. It is now charged 8
cents by the Packet Agency, but if it be
sent via Hongkong, 16 cents. Certainly,
it traverses a double distance in the latter
case; but it costs the Packet Agency no
more than the direct journey, and we fail
to see why the public should be taxed ad-
ditionally.

The failure of a Customs' Bank at
Hankow, and the refusal of the Taotai to
take any steps to protect the interests of
foreign holders of its notes, has created
some excitement there. The Foreign
Consuls have addressed the Viceroy of
Hueph and Honan, on the subject.

Reports have again been current of de-
predation by the rebels in Chih-li, and of
their proximity to Peking. We suspect
these will prove to be detached bodies of
the great Nienfei army lately defeated by
Li-hung-chang, in Shantung.

We give elsewhere two important judg-
ments delivered by the Supreme Court at
Hongkong, in a petition by the Hongkong
and Shanghai and Agra Banks, that Dent
and Co.'s bankruptcy might be annulled.
The *Daily Press* says it is now stated,
"that a further reference to Hongkong
has been found necessary, before a decision
can be arrived at in the case between the
Chief Justice of Hongkong and Mr. Pollard
Q.C., who returns to Hongkong by an early
mail."

By the *Osaka*, from NAGASAKI, we hear
of the sale of the steamer *Tao-uan* for
\$65,000, cash. It is further stated that
the sale of steamers and ammunition to
the Japanese has been prohibited, by
the Foreign Ministers. The residents
complain of the very short time mail
steamers are detained there. On the
last trip of the *Cadis*, she is stated
to have arrived at 10 P.M., and sailed
next morning at 8, many of the in-
habitants having no notice of her arrival.
The same grievance is complained of,
with reference to the *Costa Rica* which,
having arrived at dusk, was despatched
at 2 A.M. A circular appears to have been
issued about 10 P.M., warning passengers
to get on board at once; but several of the
residents did not see the circular, and had
their correspondence shut out.

YOKOHAMA news brought by the *Aden*,
strengthen the anticipation we lately ex-
pressed, that political difficulties in Japan
were tending to a peaceful solution. Stots-
bashi is in retirement at YEDDO: is re-
ported to decline further fighting, and to
have decided to accept political extinction.
The work of replacing his officers by those
of the party now in power, continues. The
Mikado has expressed his willingness to
undertake the obligations of existing treat-
ies. Mr. Satow of H. M. Legation and
Dr. Willis have gone to Kioto, ostensibly
for a trip; and it is thought that the Mi-
nisters will shortly visit the capital. In
the meantime, they are about to return to
Osaka. Some retainers of the Prince of
Bizen took up their station for a time,
at a place between Osaka and Hiogo, and
barred the road to foreigners; but Satsu-
ma and Chiosiu have compelled their
withdrawal.

Editorial Selections.

THE CUSTOMS.

AMONGST the numerous points of interest and importance adverted to in the Memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock from the Chamber of Commerce here, one of the most legitimate subjects of complaint and remonstrance is to be found in the "unredressed claims on the Chinese Government and people." The three cases therein cited, as the most prominent illustrations of a defect in the present treaty arrangements, all exhibit the powerlessness of foreigners in the assertion of their claims against the Chinese authorities themselves. With the grievance of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., in the Sung Yang outrage, and those of Messrs. Hogg Brothers in the transactions in Salt under the supervision of the Chinese Government, we do not at present intend to deal. The claims in these cases are doubtless well founded, but they are not so entirely divested of collateral circumstances as to afford unexceptionable evidence of the defect to which we desire to call attention. The third case, however, is not liable to this objection, and is described in the memorial as follows:—"The Nanxing duties consisted of certain taxes, which were levied in June 1861, under the name of war dues, chiefly at Nanxing, and upon Silk. The charge at first was Tls. 5 per bale, but was subsequently raised to Tls. 10. This levy was made through the whole of the season 1861-62. Upon Tens similar illegal taxes were levied. Various claims sent in to H.B.M. Consulate were recognised; and it was stated that the refund would have to be made in Ningpo Drawbacks; but though frequent application has been made, nothing has up to the present time been obtained."

Here we have just claims, recognised as such by our own Consuls, and yet years elapse without the least sign of repayment, or the slightest prospect of redress. All this time too, the same foreigners who hold these claims are continually contributing large sums in the shape of duties, to the coffers of the Imperial Treasury, and yet cannot withhold what their Consuls declare to be their own. These cases may be regarded as exceptional, and they may be objected to as not representing the systematic policy of the Chinese Government; but we have not far to search for further indications of their habitual practice. The Coast Trade Duty is one of those cumbersome vexatious which recommend themselves to the Chinese Authorities as a prolific source of revenue, where under a rational and appropriate arrangement, little or nothing could be obtained. Their object is that there should be no possibility of any one evading payment of these coast duties; but the money once received, they are equally determined that as many difficulties as possible should be placed in the way of it being refunded. In disputed questions as to these Coast Duties, it is impossible to obtain justice, the Taotai and Chinese Authorities having obtained possession of the money in advance, have simply, in repeated instances, refused to return it. To the courteous Commissioner of Customs and the sympathizing Consul, application is made in vain; they admit the justice of the claim and offer to set the official machinery in operation, in order to have it brought under the notice of the Taotai; but they inform the applicant at the same time, that there is not the slightest probability of anything being refunded, and their confidential advice is to say nothing more about the matter. They expatiate on Western superiority and sense of justice, they never for a moment doubt the innumerable grounds on which claims are founded; but they deplore the unreasonable and grasping avarice of the Asiatic, and candidly confess that the Chinese officials are masters of the situation.

That the Chinese authorities should be masters of a situation which permits

them to perpetrate injustice, ought to be sufficient of itself to bring about the adoption of a prompt and effectual remedy. The real cause, however, of the dead-lock which arises in disputed cases where the drawback for Const Duties is claimed, is that the Commissioner of Customs is merely an official of the Chinese Government, without any independent powers of action. We have, ostensibly, a Customs service composed of foreigners, and it is supposed that everything is done in accordance with foreign ideas; but the truth is that the Taotai is the real depositary of power, and the Chinese standard is that to which everything must ultimately conform. It is, doubtless, convenient in the highest degree for the Chinese authorities, to have a Customs service of foreigners, as by this means they collect every single dollar of duties which the export trade of the port is capable of yielding. They know well the value of foreign organization and foreign rectitude of character, they see with what undeviating regularity the Customs' rules are enforced, and with what readiness they are observed. They are perfectly aware that without foreigners this result could not be effected, so they use foreigners as far as it suits their purpose. By means of foreign inflexibility and uprightness, they obtain the maximum of money possible, and in the collection of that money we all, more or less frankly, concur; but what we complain of is that, in any dispute that may afterwards occur, the Commissioner of Customs with whom we all willingly co-operate, has no power whatever to use his judgment and discretion in the case, in the interests of justice. The duties are collected on the highest principles of Western civilization, but those that have to be refunded are doled out according to the principles of Asiatic semi-barbarism.

The remedy is clear, and can scarcely be objected to by the Chinese authorities. The Commissioner of Customs is already a Chinese official, and to his own feelings of enlightened self-interest may fairly be left the duty and responsibility of seeing that the just claims of the Chinese Government are properly vindicated, and that their interests do not suffer any prejudice. In all disputed cases that may arise, the resident Consul and the Commissioner of Customs should have full powers to decide with a simple regard to justice; and in case of disagreement, one of the other Consuls should be called in to arbitrate. The present system is unsatisfactory, and we trust that in the forthcoming treaty some more equitable arrangement will be provided. If the injustice is perpetuated, it may become a perfectly fair question for merchants to judge how far they are justified in endeavoring to evade the payment of Customs Duties, so as to protect themselves against probable loss. It is not to be expected that they will quietly submit to be robbed, without making strenuous efforts to indemnify themselves.

JAPAN.

POLITICAL events in Japan are assuming a vast importance, in connection with the foreigners who have relations with her. It cannot be concealed, any longer, that the Land of the Rising Sun is taking rank among the nations of the world. The times are over when she was an outside nation. She has a place to occupy amongst the peoples, and she is girding herself to occupy it. We must no longer think of Japan as being carressed into following the dictates of other more advanced Powers. She will henceforth hold her own amongst the foremost nations of the East. The news comes thick and fast, as is ever the case when a state is passing through the successive stages of a revolution. In the words of Shakspeare.

"Every minute now should be the father of some stratagem; The times are wild; contention, like a horse Full of high feeding, mauls both broke loose, And bears down all before him."

Directly after we received the news of the resignation of the late Shogoon, Stotsbashi, and his recommendation to the Mikado to allow the country to be ruled by a Council of Daimios, we heard of his collision with Satsuma and Chosiu at Osaka. The good genius of the energetic chief seems to have deserted him, and latterly his history has been one of failure and flight. He escaped to Yeddo with a view of concentrating his forces and attempting further resistance, but he has clearly been unable to gather a sufficient body of troops together, to oppose the host of the combined Daimios. It is probable that, on mature reflection, Stotsbashi will acquiesce in the new order of things. He will have time and opportunity to count the cost of further opposition, and he will, no doubt, come to terms with the victorious Princes. If we read the names of the men who now hold the reins of government, we cannot fail to acknowledge that they indicate a very powerful confederation. Satsuma, who seems to play a part not unlike that of Simon de Montfort in our own history, is a host in himself, and though we may be inclined to regret the defeat of the accomplished Prince who last held the Shogunate, we cannot fail to observe clear indications of the formation of a more stable system of government. A Parliament of any sort is a real blessing, and the Council of Daimios is in some sort an attempt to give Japan a House of Lords. In the clear language of a contemporary, "The abolition of the Shogunate and of the offices of Sessho and Kwambaka, here decreed, indicate clearly the resumption of executive power by the Mikado. No longer will the power of the sword be vested in the family of Tokugawa, nor edicts be issued under the Imperial seal by an almost irresponsible Regent or Vicer. The greater and lesser Daimios, Tozama and Tsuba alike will all be represented in the Council Chamber at Kioto, and the desires of at least the whole Samurai class will be able to find expression." Observing these changes in the political horizon, it is hardly possible to avoid the conclusion that Stotsbashi will submit to the force of circumstances. Should he do so, we may hope for a return to order and quietness at no distant date. The disturbances have occurred at an untoward moment, and the opening of the ports has been accompanied with ominous events. But before long we are assured commerce must flow into the new channels. It is important to notice that the new powers are all friendly to foreigners. The unlucky affair at Osaka with Bizen's men, is to be promptly redressed. The steamers taken have been given up, and so far as we can conjecture, these rapid changes may eventuate in beneficial results to Western nations. Nagasaki is at this moment under Satsuma. At Hiogo, the Custom-house has been re-opened under the new system, and rumour states that reform will be extended in this department to Yokohama. Should these changes come to pass, we may conclude that the new Ministry have won the ascendancy, and feel themselves firmly seated in their high offices. A strong government is the best guarantee for an extended commerce; and now the troubles are composed, we may readily anticipate the resumption of trade.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL.

Few institutions in Shanghai are more valuable than the Chinese Hospital. It effects without show or exaggeration a large amount of good; and it is not obtruded on the Public with injudicious frequency. Year by year it holds its General Meeting and produces its detailed report, but here its public appearances end. We are not reminded of the wonders it works, by frequent advertisements or indirect commendations. It labours in a sequestered path, but it is not the less useful and, like Johnson's poor physician, it

displays "the power of art without the show." In our issue of Saturday, we published the minutes of the 20th annual meeting of the Trustees and friends of the Hospital. The report was approved and adopted, the accounts passed, and then the special business of the day was introduced. The medical officer read a report on the present inefficient accommodation and defective sanitary arrangements of the hospital. Any one who has taken the trouble to examine the matter at all, must coincide with the opinion expressed in this document. The present building is in a miserable condition. The wards—if wards they can be called—are ill-furnished and ill-ventilated, ill-protected from the inclemency of the weather. The structure is in many places insecure. It is clear that such a state of things is not to be tolerated a day longer than it can be helped. A hospital with defective sanitary arrangements is a paradox. One might as well have a library with a prohibition to read the books, or a jail where the doors perseveringly refused to shut. This must be "reformed altogether" at the earliest opportunity. We are only apprehensive that the proposed alterations will not be of a sufficiently comprehensive character. If a thing be worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and as an opportunity occurs of effecting an important change for the better, we should recommend that the work be thoroughly done. The buildings behind the present hospital are no doubt far superior to the premises in which the most useful Charity of Shanghai is at present housed, but the Hospital is so excellent and respectable an institution, that it deserves an adequate local habitation.

Towards the close of the meeting, a subject was alluded to of a singular, but at the same time important nature. It seems that, according to the opinion of the officers of the Hospital, the proximity of the Peking Theatre is highly prejudicial to the health of the patients. Those who have ever been unfortunate enough to attend a Dramatic Representation in the Chinese language, will remember with horror the clamour and din which resounded in their ears, long after they had hurried away from the theatre. The entrances of heroes and kings, the contests of warriors and the plaints of lovers, are all alike accompanied with sounds which almost deafen a man in health, and which must of course acutely aggravate the sufferings of an invalid. And of all the actors in China, those from the Capital are the most guilty in this respect. Soochow farces are attended with music which is pleasant and melodious, when compared to the din of gongs and rattle of cymbals which accompanies the classic Drama of the Celestials. It is obvious then that some effectual means must be taken to free the improved Hospital from this intolerable annoyance. To take sick people to an infirmary on pretence of curing them, and subsequently to exasperate their maladies by ill neighbourhood and torturing clamours, is an act which little becomes the professors of philanthropy. This matter will however, we have no doubt, be speedily accommodated.

In recurring to the Report of the meeting, one cannot help observing how favourably it contrasts in many important points with such gatherings at home. Had an hospital in London reached its twentieth anniversary, the Directors would have celebrated the event by a public dinner and glorified each other in emulous bursts of after-dinner eloquence. The stewards would have gone round with the silver dishes for more funds, and the names of the generous donors would have been shouted amidst deafening plaudits, led by the sonorous voice of Mr. Toast-Master Toole. Here, twenty-two gentlemen meet for an hour, pass three or four resolutions and return to business. Though we may have something to learn from England in regard to Commerce, the poudorous full-fed Boards of directors who manage London Charities

might, in the matter of simplicity, take a lesson from the mode of administering such institutions which obtains in China. Indeed, we seem here almost too anxious to abridge such sessions, as no allusion was made to the indefatigable labours of the retiring trustee, the Revd. Mr. Muirhead. That gentleman, however, needs no assurance of the deep appreciation of his services which is cherished in all circles in Shanghai.

CHINESE POOR.

We are told that the projectors of the Home for Chinese poor, intend asking the Council to relieve them from the burden of its management. It must necessarily be a great tax on the time of one or two private individuals, whereas the Council have an ample staff, and can utilise the labour of its inmates. It is not, we presume, intended to ease the burden of its support on the Municipal finances; but only to enlist police supervision. Charity will still be relied on, to meet the necessary expenditure. The scheme seems a good one; and will, we have no doubt, be favourably considered. It possesses the especial advantage of placing the management of a number of idle men in the hands of a body who are large employers of labour; and who can, therefore, apply the work test, so essential to exclude impostors. Of course, a large majority of the poor wretches, weakened by want, exposure and disease, are incapable of doing so good a day's work as a healthy coolie; neither should they be so highly remunerated. Not that there is much fear of the most delinquent suffering from excessive labour, under the paternal discipline of Koong-poo. The tiny hamlet with which its fortunate employes gently tap the lumps of granite that they are desired to break, would be a toy to an English child of eight; and will admirably suit the weakened organisations of half-starved paupers. Those who are obviously unfit for work would, of course, be kept till they improved in condition; but no able-bodied loafers should be allowed to remain for one day. Work is here the great test of merit. If a man show himself willing to do a fair day's work for the very moderate amount of food and accommodation provided, it will be a certain criterion that he is unable to earn a fair day's wages elsewhere. For those who will work, the Council can provide employment. If an ordinary labourer be worth 200 cash per day, half that sum would represent the worth of a pauper; and the Council would of course contribute this to the Fund out of which the inmates of the Home are maintained—not to the individual himself. Those who can, but will not, work, should at once be turned out after introduction to the police, who should be told to drive them out of the settlement or to hand them up for punishment, if ever seen begging in our streets again. We object to being annoyed by the whining appeals of the incorrigible idler, as strongly as we advocate the claim to relief, of real and obvious distress.

We rather fear whether operations have not been commenced on too extended a scale, and whether it will not be found necessary to reduce the number of the paupers relieved. Nineteen small houses have now been taken, of which thirteen are set apart for male paupers, one for females, three for a sick ward, and the other two for the master and kitchen. During the seven weeks that have elapsed since the opening of this establishment, two hundred and fifty-two persons have, in all, been admitted; among whom, strangely enough, has been only one woman. The daily average number has been one hundred and eighty, comprising representatives of pretty nearly every occupation—street vendors, reduced tradesmen, boatmen, carpenters, masons, domestics, peasants, barbers, doctors, and tenchors. Thirty-seven of these were admitted into the sick ward, of whom nine have since died. Coffins for the latter were provided by

a Chinese charity established for that purpose, having its head quarters in the Maloo. The total expenditure incurred has, we believe, been nearly \$700—representing an outlay of \$400 a month, which is, we fear, a larger income than can be relied on; and hence our fear that the Home will have to be contracted. Its operation, hitherto, has been satisfactory. The imperfect supervision which its projectors have been able to exercise, has necessarily allowed a certain amount of vagabond imposture; but the rapid improvement which has taken place in the condition of many of the inmates, is a proof that they had not all followed begging from choice, as a successful pursuit. A small quantity of clothing has been purchased, to cover men who rejoiced in little else than a mat, when admitted. In the absence of any organised scheme of employment, hitherto, the inmates have been employed in levelling and draining the ground at the back of the house—to the advantage of the proprietors. The fate of the woman, to whom we alluded as being the solitary female pauper admitted, suggests a mode in which the Funds might, on occasion offer, be very advantageously employed. She was a native of Kinwo, a town some 200 li beyond Hangchow, where she said she had relations, whom poverty disabled her from reaching. She and her son were accordingly sent there, due precaution being taken to prevent misappropriation of the passage money, by them or the boatmen. It is probable that frequent similar cases may occur, in which Shanghai may be relieved from some of its undesirable inhabitants.

In conclusion, we have only to wish every success to this meritorious institution, which has been inaugurated at great cost of time and money, in face of some ridicule and much opposition. It was urged, first that it would be impossible to discriminate between the deserving and the vagabonds; and secondly, that our charity was claimed by distressed foreigners. We answered at the time, and hold the same view, now; that work is a certain security against imposture, and that quite enough charitable contributions should be available in this large settlement, to relieve Chinese as well as Foreign poor. We do not intend to argue that the maintenance of all the Chinese beggars in Shanghai should be accepted by Foreigners, as a moral duty; but we do hold, as we said on a former occasion, that it behoves us to contribute something out of our abundance to relieve the poor of the country in which it is earned. The scheme which is now proposed, for the distribution of that relief, offers a fair guarantee that it will be well applied.

MASONSRY AT NINGPO.

It has been gratifying to members of the Order, to watch the late rapid spread of Freemasonry in China. Six years ago, only one lodge existed in Shanghai, and one in Hongkong. Now, five are working in Shanghai alone; and their strength has been supplemented by another, just inaugurated at Ningpo, under a provisional charter from the District Grand Lodge E.C. A large party of Brethren, including the masters or representatives of the several Masonic bodies working in Shanghai, went down on Friday, to assist at the ceremony. The heavy weather which had prevailed some days previously moderated, as though expressly for the occasion; and the *Kiangse*, bearing the English ensign over a Masonic flag, at the fore, steamed up the Yung on Saturday morning, under a bright clear sky. A salute of three guns, fired shortly before reaching the settlement, warned the Ningpo brethren that their expected guests had arrived.

The well-known building occupied some years ago by Messrs. Cerruti Wood and Company, had been selected as the domicile of the new Lodge; and here all assembled at 11 A.M., to join in the mystic rites with which the Order is wont, to constitute new branches. The ceremony of consecration was

performed by W. Bro. Tilby, D.D.G.M. of English Freemasonry in China, with the assistance of a Grand Lodge thus constituted:—

W. Bro. A. R. TILBY, (actg.) D. G. M.
 " R. S. GUNDRY, " D. G. M.
 " J. A. MAITLAND, " D. S. W.
 " E. C. WINCHURST, " G. J. W.
 " J. I. MILLER, " G. Secy.
 " J. M. HOCKLY, " G. S. D.
 " J. B. TOOTAL, " G. S. D.
 " L. MACKINTOSH, " G. Poursovant
 " H. BAKE, " G. Tylor.

As we remarked, when writing of the New Masonic Hall at Shanghai, the proceedings after the Lodge had been tiled may not be described to the outer world. As in that case, however, we give an address delivered by the D. D. G. M. in the course of the ceremony:—

Brothers,—The ceremonies we are about to perform are not unmeaning rites, nor the amusing pageants of an idle hour; but have a solemn and instructive import. Suffer me to point it out to you, and to prepare your minds for those important sentiments they are so well adapted to convey.

This room we are first to consecrate in the name of the great Jehovah, which teaches us in all our works, begun and finished, to acknowledge, adore and magnify him. It reminds us also in his fear to enter the door of the Lodge, to put our trust in him while passing its trials, and to hope in him for the reward of its labours. Let it then be devoted to his service, and resound with his praise. May the eye which seeth in secret, witness here the sincere and unfeigned piety which withdraws from the engagements of the world to silence and privacy, that it may be exercised with less interruption and less ostentation.

Our march round the Lodge reminds us of the travels of human life, in which Masonry is an enlightened, a safe and a pleasant path. Its tessellated pavement of Masonic work intimates to us the chequered diversity and uncertainty of human affairs. Our step is time. Our progression, eternity.

Following our ancient constitution, with mystic rites, we are about to dedicate this Lodge for purposes of Masonry. Our best attachments are due to the Craft. In its prosperity we feel joy; and in paying it honor, we honor ourselves. But its worth transcends our encomiums, and its glory will outsound our praise. Brethren, it is our pride that we have our names on the records of Masonry. May it be our high ambition that they should shed a lustre on the immortal page.

The Lodge is also to be dedicated to Virtue. This worthy appropriation will be always duly regarded, while the moral duties which our sublime lectures inculcate with affecting and impressive pertinency, are cherished in our hearts, and illustrated by our lives.

As Freemasonry aims to enliven the spirit of philanthropy and promote the cause of charity, we dedicate this Lodge to universal Benevolence, in the assurance that every brother will dedicate his affections and his abilities to the same generous purpose; that while he displays a warm and cordial affection to those who are of the fraternity, he will extend his benevolent regards and good wishes to the whole family of mankind.

Such, my brethren, is the significant meaning of the solemn rites we are now to perform, because such are the peculiar duties of every lodge. I indeed need not enlarge upon them now nor show how they diverge, as rays from a centre, to enlighten, improve, and cheer the whole circle of life. Their import and their application is familiar to you all. In their knowledge and their exercise, may you fulfill the high purposes of the Masonic Institution.

How many pleasing considerations my Brethren, attend the present interview! Whilst in many parts of the world political animosities, contentions, and wars, interrupt the progress of humanity and the cause of benevolence, it is our distinguished privilege here to engage in the plans and to perfect the designs of individual and social happiness. Whilst in some nations our Order is viewed by politicians with suspicion, and by the ignorant with apprehension; by those who know its design, its members are too much respected, and its principles too much revered, to make it the object of jealousy or mistrust. Our private assemblies are unmolested, and our public celebrations attract a more general approbation of the fraternity. Indeed, its importance, its credit, and we trust its usefulness, are advancing to a height unknown in any former age. The present occasion gives fresh evidence of the increasing affection of its friends.

We offer our best congratulations to the worshipful Master, Wardens, officers and members of the Lodge which will here

assemble. We commend their zeal, and hope it will meet with the most ample recompense. May the Lodge be the happy resort of piety, virtue and benevolence; may it continue long to flourish, the union of its members to strengthen, and their happiness to abound. And when they and we shall be removed from the labour of the earthly Lodge, may we be admitted to the brotherhood of the perfect, in the building of God, the Lodge not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the D. D. G. M. having declared the Lodge duly constituted, under the name Lodge "Star of Peace," the brethren adjourning for refreshment, at 1 P.M. The officers appointed to rule the new Lodge are—

W. Bro. R. S. GUNDRY, W. M.
 " W. REES, S. W.
 " J. F. PRICE, J. W.
 " J. E. COOKE, Secretary.
 " J. TRUZELEN, Treasurer.
 " M. J. SLOMAN, S. D.
 " J. C. WATSON, J. D.
 " E. WHEATLEY, J. G.
 " H. BAKE, Tylor.

At 5 P.M., the brethren assembled for the further dispatch of masonic business; and at 7 P.M., again adjourned to

THE BANQUET

Which had been prepared in a room on the lower floor of the same building, that had been tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens for the occasion. About twenty brethren sat down to the table, under the presidency of Bro. Gundry, as Master of the new Lodge. After dinner the CHAIRMAN proposed the first toast—"The Queen and the Craft," without comment.

The CHAIRMAN next rose to propose—"The Grand Lodges of our respective countries." It was a toast which needed little commendation at his hands, and would, he was sure, be heartily responded to. We are assembled (he said) for the first time, at a Lodge working under the constitutions of English Freemasonry; and the M. W. the Grand Master of England, and the Grand Lodge over which he presides have, therefore, an especial claim to our respect. To its highest representative in North China, R.W. Bro. Tilby, we are indebted for his able conduct of the ceremonial of consecration. But we have also, among us, many brethren who have been initiated into Freemasonry in American and Scottish Lodges, and we rely on several of these to swell our ranks. To the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Massachusetts, therefore, we owe more than a formal tribute. It is most gratifying to me to see these Grand Lodges so worthily represented; and I hold it no slight courtesy and kindness on the part of brethren who have travelled so far, to be present at our first meeting. It necessarily the first time they have visited Lodge "Star of Peace"; I am sure it will not be the last. Brethren, I call on you to join me in drinking to the "Grand Lodges of our respective countries," coupled with the names of Bros. Tilby, Donaldson, and Blanchard.

Bro. TILBY acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Grand Lodge of England, expressing the gratification he had felt at taking part in the ceremony of inaugurating the new Lodge.

Bro. DONALDSON, in rising to respond on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to the Toast just proposed and so warmly responded to, could add little to what had been said by W. brother Tilby in his reply for the Sister Grand Lodge, under whose Banner they were now met. I can only add (said Bro. Donaldson) my testimony of the pleasure afforded us by being present at the inauguration of the Lodge "Star of Peace," and, while wishing every success here, any that I shall be glad to avail myself of any opportunity to aid or assist the newly installed officers, (some of whom, I see, are members of the Scottish craft.) I thank you sincerely for the compliment you have paid to our Grand Lodge and to myself personally; and will conclude by again wishing you every success. May the name you have chosen be what it implies, to many good and true Craftsmen.

Bro. BLANCHARD responded for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, endorsing the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers and dwelling on the advantages which he anticipated from the constitution of the new Lodge.

The S. W. proposed "the District Grand Lodge of China." He had taken great interest in the formation of the new lodge, and thanked the members of the District Grand Lodge, who had come to Ningpo to inaugurate it.

Bro. HOCKLY briefly acknowledged the toast.

The D. D. G. M. next rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to Lodge Star of Peace." The toast for which I now claim your attention, (said Bro. Tibby) is one which will require but little at my hands to recommend it to your hearty reception. We have to-day had the pleasure of establishing the first Masonic Lodge at this port; to-day, not irreverently to apply an adaptation from Holy Writ, "The people who sat in darkness have seen a great light," and may, upon the foundation laid by us this day, be erected socially and morally, a building—so to speak—pleasing to God and honourable to the builders and to those who shall follow them and us when our "ours shall be done. In the name of the High God formed this day—another offshoot in Northern China of the Grand Lodge of England—we have a guarantee that it will be another link in that chain which will bind man to his fellow man, in the sacred tie of "Peace on Earth and goodwill toward men." I cannot conceive a more fitting occasion than the present to exhort all now before me, whether so circumstanced themselves or by their influence among others, to seize upon the occasion of the foundation of the "Star of Peace" Lodge, to let by-gones be by-gones, and the hands of friendship be joined. I cannot express the pleasure it has given me to be among you this day. That pleasure will be immeasurably increased if what I now exhort be accomplished by our united endeavours. Under the rule and guidance of W. Bro. Gundry the newly installed Master, who is well versed in the Ancient Regulations and charges of our Order, than whom no one is more able and willing to undertake the management of the work. I look forward, assisted as he is by the officers he has this day appointed, to a long and most useful career for the Lodge just founded; and I doubt not that it will materially assist in carrying out the wish of many here and at Shanghai, to have China divided into a Northern and Southern District. Without further comment, I give you "Prosperity to the Star of Peace Lodge." Many it vie in work, and shortly in number of members also, with our oldest Lodges in China.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the toast, on behalf of the Lodge which he had been elected to rule, thanked B. W., brother Tibby for the kind wishes he had expressed for its prosperity. It had commenced on a very small foundation, as there had been only four English Master Masons in Ningpo. But he had remarked before that they did not rely on English Masons only, but equally on their brethren who entered the craft under the auspices of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Massachusetts; and after the next meeting, he was sure the new lodge would comprise the mystic number that would enable it to stand alone—Independent of the help which their Shanghai brethren had so kindly come forward on that occasion, to give. Thenceforward, he might safely predict for it the rapid increase in numbers and prosperity, which he was sure the labours of the Officers would deserve. By a strange coincidence, it had always been his (the Chairman's) fate to be associated with new lodges, throughout his masonic career. He had been the first to join his mother Lodge, Excelsior, in Calcutta, had been one of the founders of the Tuscan Lodge, at Shanghai, and it was his pride to be the first master of the first Lodge of Freemasons that had been held at Ningpo. He would not detain them longer; but would repeat his thanks for the kind way in which the toast had been received, and his hope that all which had been expected from the new Lodge might be realized.

The J. W. next called on the members of Lodge Star of Peace, to join him in doing honour to those brethren who had so kindly come among them, to assist at its formation. They had been gladly received upstairs, and were as warmly welcomed below. All would unite with him heartily in toasting "The Guests" of the evening, coupled with the name of brother Maitland.

Bro MAITLAND acknowledged the toast. He and the other brethren who had come from Shanghai had felt great pleasure in assisting at the ceremony of constituting the Lodge, and wished it all prosperity.

Bro. WHEATLY next proposed "The Wives, Sisters and Daughters of Masons." It was a toast which would commend itself to all, and he might safely leave it in their hands, confident that they would do it justice.

(Song—"Here's a health to all Good Lassies," led by Bro. Tibby.)

Bro. MACKINTOSH responded, in a witty and appropriate speech.

The Tyler's toast—"To all poor and distressed masons, whosever dispersed over

the face of the globe; a speedy relief from their sufferings, and a safe return to their own countries, if they desire it"—was then drunk in silence.

The Chairman begged, however, that the brethren would not infer, because the final toast had been drunk, that an end had come to the evening's festivity. To remove any such misapprehension, he would call on Bro. Mackintosh to sing "Get up and bar the door," to prevent any one leaving.

A number of capital songs succeeded, capped, about 11.30 p.m., by the well-known "Parting Toast," after which many of the guests left. Sufficient, however, remained to do justice to one or two extra toasts that were afterwards proposed, to appreciate several more excellent songs, and to join heartily in "And Lang Syne," about an hour later. The Shanghai party returned Monday morning, much pleased with their trip, with the kind hospitality they had experienced, and with the courtesy of Captain Law of the steamer Kiangse. Indeed, there were several hints dropped of intentions to take an early opportunity of revisiting Ningpo and its new Lodge.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL.

MINUTES of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Trustees and Friends of the Chinese Hospital, held on the 28th Feb., 1868.

Present.—C. A. Winchester, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, Chairman.

Messrs. R. Miller, G. H. Fitzroy, R. I. Fearon, W. J. Bryans, W. Cameron, H. P. Hansson, D. McLean, J. Major, J. G. Purdon, Rev. Messrs. Muirhead, Butcher, Nelson, Wherry, Farnham, Thomas, Owen, Messrs. Wylie, Gamble, Drs. Macgowan and Johnston.

A report of the proceedings of the hospital for the past year was read by Dr. Johnston.

It was proposed by the CHAIRMAN and seconded by Mr. FEARON.

That the report be approved and adopted by the meeting.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. MILLER read the account current shewing an expenditure of \$1,181.71 during the past year.

It was proposed by Mr. BRYANS and seconded by Mr. PURDON.

That the accounts as rendered be accepted and passed.

Carried.

Dr. JOHNSTON read a short report on the present inefficient accommodation, and defective sanitary arrangements of the hospital.

It was then moved by the Revd. C. H. BUTCHER and seconded by Mr. BRYANS.

That the Trustees be authorized to take measures for the improvement of the hospital accommodation in conformity with the suggestions of the Medical Officer, and to negotiate with the representatives of the London Missionary and Bible Societies, for the occupation of one or both of the buildings, behind the present hospital and their conversion, as set forth in the plans of the Municipal Engineer, into a Chinese Ho-pital.

It was moved by Rev. W. MUIRHEAD, and seconded by Mr. FEARON.

That the thanks of the meeting be rendered to Dr. Johnston for his able services as Medical Officer to the hospital during the past year.

Carried.

The minutes of a special meeting of Trustees held on October 12th, 1867, were read, and it was proposed by Mr. G. H. FITZROY, and seconded by Rev. C. H. BUTCHER.

That the Trustees be empowered to take legal advice as to the best means of putting an end to the nuisance connected with the performances of the Peking Theatre, the sound and effect of which are highly prejudicial to the comfort and well being of the hospital patients and a serious annoyance to the neighbourhood.

J. G. Purdon, Esq., and W. Cameron, Esq., were appointed Trustees by the unanimous voice of the meeting.

A vote of thanks was proposed to C. A. Winchester, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair, by Mr. R. MILLER, and seconded by Mr. FEARON.

(Signed) C. A. WINCHESTER, Chairman.

HONGKONG BANK MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 14th February—G. J. Holland, Esq., in the Chair. Present at Directors' table; Messrs. Foster, Sassoon, Menke, Taylor, Lomann, and Pyke; Messrs. Kresser, Whyte and Hazeland.

The CHAIRMAN read the Annual Report, adding that Mr. James P. Duncanson had been added to the list of Directors. The

Chairman moved, and Mr. J. Lapraik seconded, the adoption of the Report; which was unanimously approved.—Messrs. Foster and Menke were next proposed for re-election; which proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Pyke, was unanimously carried by the meeting.—Messrs. Byrie and Hunter were again appointed auditors for the year.

Mr. DRACON asked for information regarding the transfer of shares in the London market, as he heard rumours that the original intentions of the Directors were not to be carried out.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was of course necessary to get shares placed in London before they could obtain a position in the London exchange. Instructions had been sent to London to the effect, that shares would be re-transferred at the request of any one who chose to do so.

After a pause, Dr. MURRAY said he had been waiting for some one better able to speak, to rise and propose a vote of thanks to the Board of Directors. He thought it was only due to the Board who had given them so good an outturn; and he hoped they would join him in proposing a vote of thanks to them—coupled with the names of the two principal managers.

This motion, having duly seconded, was unanimously carried.

Mr. HELLAND replied, to the effect that they would continue to give their best exertions to the interests of the Corporation. The dividend would be ready on Monday first.—(China Mail.)

SHANGHAI RIFLE CLUB.

The following are the scores made at the Meeting of the Club on Saturday. It will be seen that Evans' shooting in the Skirmishing Prize was very good &c. There was but a small muster at the range.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

For Military Rifles at 300 and 600 yards. 10 Shots at each Range.

	300 yds.	600 yds.
1st—J. Kidner.....	18	17 = 35
2nd—L. Cameron.....	19	12 = 31
F. Evans.....	24	10 = 34
W. Pearson.....	17	11 = 28
B. Palamounian	15	10 = 25

J. Kidner had to allow 3 points, F. Evans 4 points, and W. Pearson 4 points, which made their scores 32, 30, and 24 respectively.

SKIRMISHING PRIZE.

For the highest score made with a Military Rifle in 5 minutes at ranges between 600 and 400 yards, running 50 yards between each shot.

1st—F. Evans, fired 5 shots and scored 16	
W. Pearson " 8 " " " 12	
L. Cameron " 7 " " " 9	
J. Kidner " 7 " " " 7	

All with long Enfield Rifles.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

Hongkong, February 19.

His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered the following judgments.

In re THE BANKRUPTCY OF DENT & OTHERS, Ex parte THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The questions now before me in the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction of this Court arise upon a petition in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation prays the Court to annul the order made on the 9th of December last whereby John Dent, Francis Chomley, Henry William Dent, Alexander Turing, and Hans Peter Hansen were adjudicated Bankrupts.

I postponed my decision until after another petition by a Banking Company, having a similar object and raising some of the same questions as are involved in this petition, should be heard. I have therefore had the benefit of the arguments on that petition also.

The Acting Attorney General was in support of the petition; Mr. Whyte appeared to argue for the validity of the adjudication.

I have very anxiously considered the questions raised. The decision must be according to the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency originated by our Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864—a most imperfect Code, for which no one in this Colony is answerable. It was drawn and settled in England.

I confess my inability with any certainty to decide whether any, or if any, how much of the old Law or Equity and practice of Bankruptcy in England is to be considered as Law in this Colony.

THE FACTS AS TO THE DEBT AND THE BANKRUPTCY.

To proceed to the facts. It appears that Mr. Francis Chomley, one of the Bank-

rupts, had been Chairman of the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, from the commencement of its operations, certainly some months prior to June 1865, and thence until some time in 1866.

On his retirement Mr. John Dent, another of the Bankrupts, succeeded him as Chairman of the Directors of the Company Limited, and so continued until it ceased to exist which it appears to have done on the passing of the Ordinance next referred to.

By Ordinance No. 5 of 1866, passed on the 14th of August 1866, called the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance," The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was incorporated. Mr. John Dent's name appears in the Ordinance as the first of a list of persons forming the Body so incorporated, and he became, on the Corporation being formed, Chairman of the Directors of the Corporation, and so continued till the month of February 1867, when he resigned his office as a Director.

The Company limited had a Branch at Shanghai, and the Bankrupts had also a Mercantile Branch there; and in May or June, 1866, the Branch Bank there lent to "Dent & Co." there (being the Bankrupts including Mr. Francis Chomley, the then Chairman and a Director of the Company Limited) a sum of 100,000 Taels in hard cash, but neither Mr. Chomley nor Mr. Dent was then in Shanghai; and on the 1st of June, Dent & Co., the Bankrupts, gave a promissory note for that sum payable to the Company Limited, on or before the 1st of June 1867, and at the same time they gave another promissory note to the same purport for 11,800 taels, being the interest on the loan.

In the Articles of the Association of the Company, Limited, which lent the money, dated the 31st of January 1865, before me, I nowhere find any authority to any Director to accept, nor for his fellow Directors to allow, any loan to him. As between the shareholders and them, they were trustees to use the Capital for Banking purposes, within which this loan did not properly come. I cannot see anything in the Deed to authorise the loan or to protect the Directors from liability to the general shareholders for any loss accruing from that transaction. Was it not an unauthorised putting of the shareholders' money by the Directors into the pocket of one of themselves, instead of being an authorised Banking transaction? And did not the transaction convert Mr. Chomley, and afterwards Mr. Dent as the Chairman, from being head of the Directors into being powerless to prevent similar or the most improvident loans to any other persons his co-directors might choose? I am bound to add that I believe that neither Mr. Chomley, nor Mr. Dent, nor any Director saw the effect of the transaction, and I do not impute improper motives to any gentleman; but the questions raised on this petition necessitate my pointing to this view of the transaction, and of the consequences flowing from this loan.

(A) In June 1867 the money promised in the two notes to be paid became payable. The firm was and had been (I must assume from before the money was advanced) insolvent in fact, and the two notes were not paid.

On the 20th of June 1867, certain proceedings in an action of Common Law in the name of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation were taken, and in the absence of any appearance by either of the Bankrupts, Judgment was signed for \$154,788, with 40 cents and execution issued; the writ was given to the Sheriff, but further proceedings were stayed except subject to the order of this Court by notice of the pendency of the petition in Bankruptcy.

In June 1867, Mr. John Dent was the only representative of the Bankrupt Firm in this Colony, and on the 29th of that month Mr. Gomez, a creditor to an adequate amount, petitioned this Court for an adjudication against the Bankrupt. Mr. Gaskell as Solicitor for all the Bankrupts appeared for them, and thus they submitted themselves to the Jurisdiction of this Court. A memorandum to this effect was signed by him and placed on the file of proceedings, upon which and upon Mr. Pollard as their Counsel consenting and upon an affidavit by Mr. Pollard that Mr. Dent only was in the Colony and that some of the Bankrupts resided in Great Britain and others in Shanghai, I adjourned the adjudication for five months from the 29th of June 1867, in order that each of the bankrupts might be served with notice under the provisions of section 10 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1864, and might have such opportunity of objecting to the adjudication as is provided by the Ordinance.

I here remark that this provision—this impediment to Creditors—is in England in favor of non-traders only. It creates most

prejudicial delay as applied to traders, especially in such a Colony as this, where some of the partners in large firms are as a rule absent.

On the expiration of the five months, proof was given before me of a due compliance with the provision in sec. 10 by personal service of notice on each Bankrupt in England and Shanghai; two acts of Bankruptcy were deposited to; all the Bankrupts by their counsel and solicitor appeared and admitted and ratified and confirmed these acts, and submitted to the Jurisdiction of this Court and asked to be adjudicated Bankrupts on these acts, and they were thereupon adjudicated Bankrupts. (A.)

Upon the present petition to annul that adjudication three questions arise.

FIRST.—Is the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation such a creditor as to be entitled to petition to annul the adjudication?

SECONDLY.—Are the allegations in the petition sufficient, is the evidence upon it sufficient, and have the proper parties been brought before the Court?

THIRDLY.—Is either of the two acts of Bankruptcy relied on, a good and sufficient act of Bankruptcy as against all the Bankrupts?

NOW AS TO THE FIRST QUESTION.—Has the Corporation a locus standi in curia on this petition.

I have already stated that the loan to Mr. Chomley, or to Mr. Dent, though as one of a partnership, is *adversus vires* of the Directors as against the shareholders. Was it not also legally speaking, not implying any intentional impropriety, in bad faith towards every person who became a Creditor of Dent and Co. after this large loan of 100,000 taels?

By announcing Mr. Dent or Mr. Chomley to be a Director, the Corporation gave notice to the world that his firm could not be a Debtor to the Corporation upon a loan direct to him and his partner; on the contrary, the Company held out the inference that he was a Director, the owner of unencumbered shares in and therefore a quasi creditor of, not a Debtor to, the Company limited.

Moreover the Company limited, printed and circulated their Deed of Association now before me, in which I find no authority to the Directors to borrow the money of the Company limited, but which by clause 37 provides that no person shall be a Director who shall not be the holder in his own right of 50 shares at the least, and clause 21 gives the fullest lion on shareholders' shares for liabilities and contingencies to the Company limited.

If then a merchant trading with Dent & Co. gave additional credit to the firm because one of its members was the Chairman of the Directors, and as such a quasi creditor who, as such, could not be debtor to the Company limited by virtue of its constitution,—if the Company limited treated and held out to the world Mr. Chomley or Mr. Dent as a fit person to be Chairman of the Directors, whereas he was disqualified (and no one can say how many persons have been so deceived,) does it not follow that the act of this Company limited was (though undesignedly) so fraudulent as that it ought not to be allowed to take priority over the body of Creditors who seek equity in seeking an equal distribution of the assets, and (if the Company limited be not liable to be altogether postponed to the other creditors in marshalling priorities as between the Creditors, which may be a question raisable in the Bankruptcy) can it claim to be such a creditor as to come into this Court after catching a Judgment in an unfounded action in hot haste, and obtain from this Court—a Court of Equity—leave to swallow up assets created by the other creditors, whose money would thereby become liable to the execution at the suit of the Company limited, only or mainly because the Company deluded these other Creditors into believing that Dent and Co. could not be their Debtors?

But it is said that this is a loan by the defunct Company limited, and that the present Company is not chargeable with the *mala fides* if there were any in the loan. I do not so hold. The Corporation is a different person in Law from the Company, but it took the debt (if indeed it took it over at all) with full notice of its character. Indeed, upon the face of the Judgment or in the evidence before me, I do not see the Title of the "Corporation" to the beneficial interest in the notes, still less to the legal title to them as indorsees, and still less as payee of the promissory notes (in which last character it sued) which notes are made payable not to any "Corporation" but to the "Company Limited," a very different body indeed.

(B) ON THE SECOND QUESTION, as to the petition and its allegations, as to the evidence and as to the parties before the Court on it.

In England it is proper and usual, if not absolutely necessary, that the title of the petitioner to petition the Court should be set out, indeed it should state not only that he had been a Creditor but that he continued a Creditor up to the date of the petition, as Mr. Whyte contended, citing *ex parte Flight* 1 Den. & c. 78. It should also state the filing of the petition and the adjudication, and such acts and proceedings in Bankruptcy as are questioned. On and in reference to such statements only, should the prayer for relief be founded. Otherwise the respondents come to the Court unprepared as to what precise issues they are expected to meet.

Now this petitioner nowhere in its petition states that it is a Creditor of the Bankrupts, which is its only title to petition the Court, nor the filing of the petition for, nor the adjudication which it seeks to have annulled, nor the special acts and proceedings which it challenges, except that it argues only it challenges an adjudication and its prayer goes beyond the allegations.

Again the petition is signed "F. J. Hazeland, Solicitor for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," but there is no signature by the petitioner, a requisite according to English law. The Corporation has its seal which, for this and other purposes, has been called the hand and tongue of a Corporation, and the petition is not signed by any person as member of the Corporation on behalf of himself, and partners constituting the Corporation in order that, as near as may be, it may come within any English exception, that the signature of a petition may be by one of several partners, and the leave of this Court was not asked for its sanction of any substituted mode of signature.

Again, the evidence by affidavit is meagre in itself, and meagre though it be, it goes to points beyond the facts put in issue by the petition.

Again, it appears that the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the Official Assignee in this Bankruptcy, and that Mr. Gaskell in his character of "solicitor for F. D. A. Gomez, petitioning Creditor" were served with a copy of this petition, and a notice that it would be heard on the 15th of January.

Above all, neither the petition or any notice of its coming on for hearing appears to have been served on the Bankrupts or on any one of them, and neither of the Bankrupts appeared on the hearing of the petition. Now, is not the result of the petition of the last importance to them? and was it not absolutely necessary that they should have had at least notice of this petition, so as to entitle the petitioner to take away from them the protection of this Court for the equal division of their assets, which they having become insolvent ought to have been, at it appears to have been, their first object?

THIRDLY.—The learned Acting Attorney General contended that neither of two acts deposed to (as appears by the file of proceedings in Bankruptcy, the whole of which file is by consent to be taken as in Evidence before me) constituted an act of Bankruptcy sufficient to sustain the adjudication against Mr. Dent alone, much less against the other Bankrupts.

1. As to the beginning to keep house, Mr. Dent deposes that before the 28th of June last he directed Mr. Overbeck, an assistant in the firm, to deny him to all comers. Mr. Gomez, the petitioning Creditor, deposes that on the 28th of June he went in business hours to the place of business of the bankrupts in Hongkong to demand payment of the debt which the firm owed him and that he asked to see Mr. Dent, and that Mr. Overbeck told him that neither he nor any other creditor of the firm could see Mr. Dent.

This appears to be an act of bankruptcy by Mr. Dent in beginning to keep house.

2. As to making a fraudulent transfer of property to a Creditor (which may be elsewhere than in this Colony, see section 10 of Ordinance) the affidavits of Mr. Dent one of the bankrupts and of Mr. da Silva, in my opinion, show the preference relied on in paying Ann Petty a Creditor the amount of her claim of £1,700 in full.

It was objected that the transfer to Ann Petty was not complete, the like objection was taken in *Cumming v. Baily*, 6 Bing, at p. 369; but the Court looks on to the act of the transferor who had parted with the means of paying other Creditors.

This appears to me to be an act of Bankruptcy by Mr. Dent, in making according to its legal meaning a fraudulent preference.

The Acting Attorney General contended with much force of argument that assuming them valid as against Mr. Dent, neither of these acts could be construed into being an act of Bankruptcy by his partners; that knowing nothing of the acts they could not have any intent in them nor previously consent to them, and he illustrated these

points by two cases of *Hutton v. Royal*, 27 L. J., C. L. Ex. 486 and *Hambridge v. De la Cueva*, 16 L. J., C. P. 85; the decision, in each of which cases as to acts and transactions after the partnership had ceased not to rely on the element of fraud in each case. He also cited cases to show that the shutting up of the place of business or beginning to keep house by one partner was not an act of Bankruptcy by the partners who were absent.

I will first refer to the cases cited, which appear to me not to support the proposition. In *Cumming v. Baily*, 6 Bing 303 the point did not arise for decision because there, the absent partner had himself committed an indisputable act of Bankruptcy; nor in *Dutton v. Morrison*, 17 Ves. 192, which decided a very different point, namely that one partner could not without special authority execute a Deed binding his partners.

At page 973 of Donegan on Bankruptcy by Langley, cited in support of the petition, the Law is thus stated—"If the adjudication is against several partners each must be proved to have committed an act of Bankruptcy, for the act of one in this respect will not bind the rest, though he is the only one transacting the business and residing at the place where it is carried on." Similar propositions occur at pages 44 and 105, and *Dutton v. Morrison*, 17 Ves. 193, decided in 1810; *Mills v. Bennett*, 2 Mau., and Solw. 556, decided in 1814, and *Ex parte Mason*, 19 Ves. 643, decided in 1815, are there cited as supporting this proposition.

I must here remark that Mr. Langley cites no authority later than 1815, nor has any been cited to me. Indeed in *Mills v. Bennett* Mr. Justice Byles had doubted on the point. I therefore do not admit the proposition of Mr. Langley as being now law even in England. That it was the law up to 1815, and possibly later with some exceptions, I do not question. The learned Acting Attorney General himself gave the reason. By the acts of the English Legislature upon which these decisions turned, to become a Bankrupt was a crime. The reason of the above decisions is plainly expressed in the language of the Chief Justice Lord Kenyon in the year 1798, in *Fowler v. Piggott*, 7 Term Rep. p. 514, cited by the Acting Attorney General. He says, "Bankruptcy is considered as a crime and the Bankrupt in the old laws is called an offender, but it is a principle of natural Justice and of our law that *actus non facit reum, nisi sit mens rea*, the intent and the act must both concur to constitute the crime."

In England and possibly up to the year 1849, there may have been decisions following those cases, but I know of no such decisions, certainly not after 1849, to the like effect. None has been cited to me. And why? Because since 1861 if not since 1849 (see the Act of 1849 § 93 and the Act of 1861 § 86) bankruptcy has ceased to be a crime in England. Concerted acts of bankruptcy have been sanctioned by Law. Petitions by traders asking to be adjudicated bankrupts have been authorised, I may say invited, and a trader hopelessly insolvent who stood by and by not petitioning the Court voluntarily allowed one Creditor to swallow up any large portion of his assets to the injury of the general body of creditors would incur blame, it may be even more serious consequences. The reason for the rule of decision has passed away. Is the Court to take up the dead body of the letter of the old decisions when the spirit and reason are gone?

Mr. Whyte, among other valuable arguments, suggested that the acts of Bankruptcy by Mr. John Dent, the sole acting partner, had been as soon as possible ratified by all the absent partners. They had all been duly served with the petition in Bankruptcy, as was proved by sufficient affidavits, and at the of five months on the day fixed by this Court for them to show cause, if they chose, under Secs. 10 and 51 of the Ordinance of 1864, why they should not all be declared Bankrupts, they all appeared by their solicitor, Mr. Gaskell, who by written submission on the file for them submitted to the Jurisdiction of the Court, and by Mr. Whyte as their counsel before me, they adopted and ratified the acts of Bankruptcy by Mr. Dent, and asked that they all might be declared Bankrupts. I know of no case in which adjudication was granted on such a ratification, which has been questioned. Mr. Whyte quoted the maxim of the common law as well as of the Civil Law commented on in Broom's Legal Maxims, p. 775 of the edition in 1858. *Omnis ratihabito retrotrahit et mandato priori equiparatur*; which maxim Mr. Broom shows applies to torts or offences as well as to mere contracts.

Would not the Court in England even prior to 1849, any even before 1815, with such distinct adoption and ratification, have held the act of Bankruptcy by one, binding on these partners 10,000 miles

away with such a confirmation, as an exception to the general, it is not an universal rule?

But it may, with much effect, be suggested, that none of the principles of the Bankruptcy Law of England as founded on old statutes were ever in force in this Colony. This suggestion arises out of the constitution of this Colony.

By Ordinance No. 6 of 1845 (explained by No. 1 of 1847 section 3) the Laws of England up to 6th April, 1843, are declared to be in force, except where the same shall be inapplicable to the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants.

English Bankruptcy Law was never in force in this Colony. Identity of name does not create identity of character. In 1846 a general Insolvency Ordinance No. 3 was passed to which the English Bankruptcy Law was never applicable, and from that date until 1864 that was the only law affecting all debtors unable to meet their engagements.

The Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1864 is but a shred, if I may so term it, of the great whole constituting Bankruptcy in England, that shred being altered. Bankruptcy was never a crime in this Colony, can therefore decisions founded on its being a crime be binding here?

Again the English Bankruptcy Law comes within the exception in the ordinance No. 6 of 1845; it is inapplicable to local circumstances.

Here it is the rule that of all our great Mercantile Houses some of the partners are absent and one only of the partners resides within the Colony. Thus Mr. John Dent was of that large firm the only resident partner. If the old English rule, that one partner cannot commit an act of bankruptcy for the firm to save its assets for equal distribution, prevails here, then as to four-fifths of the property in trade here the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1864 is a dead letter, and the first Creditor who hastens to get priority by Judgment can now, as in fact he did prior to 1864, sweep off the assets.

The presumption as to the powers of managing resident partners here may well differ from the presumption as to such powers in England, with reference to becoming bankrupt.

Surely it is to be here presumed that whenever the honor of a firm is at stake one partner is, from the necessity of the case, capable of committing an act of bankruptcy in order to secure the equitable division of this firm's assets among the Creditors, especially where, as in this case, all the partners have by their coming in by their counsel and attorney before adjudication ratified the acts of Bankruptcy by Mr. Dent, and asked to be made bankrupts.

On a question similar to that now before me Sir Edmund Hornby, Chief Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, sitting in Bankruptcy in *re Dent* and others (the Bankrupts here being also Bankrupts there) is reported to have said in reference to what acts by one partner bound his absent co-partners, "Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the act must be one intimately connected with the business rather than it must be one necessary to the carrying on of the business."

I concur in this distinction drawn by the learned Judge, applying it as he did to the circumstances of Shanghai and equally applicable here.

Whether there are recent decisions in England on the subject we unfortunately are unable to ascertain. So little has the Ordinance of 1864 been acted on, that not one of the series of authorised Reports in Bankruptcy, from De Gex and Smale downwards, is to be found in the Colony, and the other contemporaneous reports as to Bankruptcy cases are meagre and few. (B)

On the whole I am of opinion that this petition must be dismissed and with costs.

On Mr. Whyte having objected that the petition was defective in not stating the petitioner's title to petition on the authority of *ex parte Flight*, the Acting Attorney General asked leave to amend the petition by inserting a proper allegation in this respect, and said that if I held the objection valid it would be a denial of Justice to refuse him leave to amend on a point so merely technical. I declined to give such permission; my reason was that as no human being could doubt that a valid Bankruptcy had been intended by all the partners, and that any petition against it was not of substance but technical, so it seemed to me that this petition seeking to take advantage of a formal technical objection was not to be aided in curing a technicality by this Court.

I considered the attempt to be one contrary to the object of Bankruptcy, equity and equality amongst all the Creditors, inconsistent with the dignity of a wealthy Corporation and contrary to that commercial comity which ought ever to prevail on occasions of wide-spread calamities such as we witness in these disastrous times.

It would have been enough if I had merely given my decision; but considering the very large pecuniary interests and the important legal questions involved, I think it my duty, being compelled unwillingly to decide these questions, to give some of my reasons at large.

**In re the BANKRUPTCY OF DENT & OTHERS,
Ex parte THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S
BANK.**

This question now before me arises on the petition presented by some body of persons, who designate themselves, "The Agra and Masterman's Bank." Their petition states that the body so designating themselves on the 18th of November last, recovered Judgment in the Supreme Court of this Colony against John Dent for the sum of \$144,612, the style of Dent & Co. having been specified in the summons, and it appearing that the said John Dent was sued for Dent & Co.; but it omits to allege that the Bankrupts are Dent & Co., according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1855, that the Judgment is still in force, that on the 9th of December, John Dent, Francis Chomley, Henry William Dent, Alexander Turing, and Hans Peter Hansen were adjudged Bankrupts in this Court, and that the petitioners are advised that they have just cause to contend, that the "said" acts alleged to have been committed by the said John Dent, and in respect whereof the said last mentioned parties have been adjudged Bankrupts, are insufficient to support a joint adjudication, and the prayer is that the order of adjudication against the partners may be annulled; but there is no previous statement to which the word "said" can be referred.

This petition is signed "Henry C. Caldwell, Solicitor for the Agra and Masterman's Bank." The petition itself was not served on any one, but notice of the hearing of this petition was served on Mr. Alexander, the Registrar of the Supreme Court; on Mr. Haffam, the Official Assignee in the Bankruptcy; and on Mr. Gaskell, described as "Solicitor for the above named Francisco d'Assis Gomes," that is the petitioning Creditor. The only evidence on this petition was,—1, the paper endorsed Judgment paper, from which it appears that Mr. John Dent was sued on behalf of the copartnership of Dent and Co., according to the Ordinance No. 2 of 1855, and that the said John Dent not appearing, "the Agra and Masterman's Bank" recovered against John Dent and the members comprising the copartnership or firm of Dent and Co., \$144,612, and that Judgment was signed on the 18th of November, 1867. 2, An affidavit by Mr. Caldwell that he had been retained as the Attorney for "the Agra and Masterman's Bank." He adds that the Company described as "the Agra and Masterman's Bank" do not at present carry on any business in this Colony, and that the said Company has no Manager nor authorized officer resident in this Colony. 3, All the proceedings in the Bankruptcy.

The petition came on for hearing on the 31st January last. The Acting Attorney General was in support of the petition, Mr. Whyte opposed its prayer.

I have very anxiously considered the questions raised. The decision must be according to the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency originated by our Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864, a most imperfect code for which no one in this Colony is answerable. It was drawn and settled in England. I confess my inability with any certainty to decide whether any, or if any, how much of the old Equity and practice of Bankruptcy in England is to be considered as Law in this Colony. A question overriding all other questions upon this petition at once presents itself to the consideration of the Court. What is or who are the petitioner or petitioners? Does it or do they present itself or themselves before this Court in a way in which an English Court of Law or Equity can recognize it or them? By English Law in force here the Courts of the Colony are open to all suitors, that is to say natural persons, men or women coming before the Court with names identifying them.

As an exception and only as an exception other persons, namely bodies politic such as corporations and bodies quasi corporate, are recognised if and when, but only if and when, they show their title, except certain great companies of whose existence the Court take Judicial notice, as certain Ecclesiastical and Municipal Corporations and great commercial corporations of the state, as the Bank of England; but of the existence of Corporations and quasi Corporations generally the Courts do not take Judicial notice so as to entitle such exceptional persons to come before the Court, and their title to do so must appear in the matter, otherwise the Court will not hear them. A Corporation may here, as well as in England, apply to this Court, but then it must be when enabled by charter or by a statute. Thus the Hongkong and Shang-

hai Banking Corporation is such a body, but it would have been, as I understand it, illegal for it to have assumed to be a Corporation without Ordinance, and but for the Ordinance it would not be heard in Court. How then can a Corporation or a quasi Corporation (a modern Company) have a name recognised in Law except by the charter of Ordinance, which creates it, which should be made appear to the Court? Its name, it is said, is its substance and essence, and it is not a body before a name is imposed on it, either by charter or by virtue of acts done under an act of Parliament or Ordinance. It was said more than 200 years ago, and it is still law, that "it is no body to plead and be impleaded, to take and give, till it has got a name." Indeed an association of persons must, unless they bring themselves within the exception, plead, and appear, and petition the Courts in the names of each and every one of the Body. This is abundantly clear in "Story on Equity Pleading."

Now what is this Body calling itself "The Agra and Masterman's Bank?" It nowhere alleges itself to be a Corporation, nor does it allege itself to be formed under the provisions of any Ordinance of this Colony, nor of any statute in England, nor even any Law of India nor elsewhere. What then is its right or title to come here? I can see none. It may be suggested that having obtained Judgment against Mr. John Dent, that is sufficient; but it is patent, that he did not appear in the action, and if this body had called itself by any other name upon a similar allegation, it might have equally had a Judgment. But even if the Judgment is binding on Mr. J. Dent, can it be binding to this extent against his Creditors, so as to stop them from questioning the title of this petitioner? If it be said, that it is notorious that the Company carried on business here, the answer is that if anything is to be assumed from the Hongkong Government Gazette, it is that there was once a Company here called "The Agra and Masterman's Bank Limited," the word limited being, whenever it is used, a necessary part, of the Company's name, which it is penal to omit, and it is equally notorious from the London Gazette that that Company failed, and that the affairs were and are in the hands of an Official Liquidator, Mr. Cannon of London to the exclusion of that Company; and therefore if such notoriety is to be accepted at all, The Agra and Masterman's Bank cannot *ex nomine* be legally a body quasi Corporate here, capable of asserting rights in this Court; but indeed, I think I ought to exclude all reference to such notoriety from the Judicial consideration of this question. But in order to exhaust the questions arising upon this petition, I proceed to consider the facts before me, as if the petitioner were properly before me.

Here the Chief Justice stated the facts of the case in the words used above in the Judgment on the petition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (A to A) and then proceeded as follows:—

Upon the present petition to annul that adjudication, three questions arise. On the first question.—Is the Agra and Masterman's Bank *ex nomine* and petitioning as it has done entitled to petition to annul the adjudication. I have already expressed the inclination of my opinion in the negative. Secondly.—Are the allegations on the petition sufficient, is the evidence upon it sufficient, and have the proper parties been brought before the Court. Thirdly.—is either of the two acts of Bankruptcy as against all the Bankrupts.

[This Judgment then omits the reasoning upon which in the petition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation he had answered the first question in the negative, having, as it appears, come to the same conclusion as against the Agra and Masterman's Bank by a different line of argument. The Chief Justice then answered the second and third questions raised in the negative, using the same arguments as he employed in the petition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. This Judgment is identical with that above printed in that petition (from [B] to [Y]); and his Lordship concluded thus:—]

On the whole I am of opinion that this petition must be dismissed with costs. Some of the grounds of my decision are technical, but no one can doubt that a valid Bankruptcy had been intended by all the partners. This petition against the adjudication is not of substance but is technical. It seems to me that this petition seeking to take advantage of a formal, a technical, objection, may well be decided on the same principle.

It would have been enough if I had merely given my decision; but considering the very large pecuniary questions involved, I think it my duty, being compelled unwillingly to decide these questions, to give some at least of my reasons at large.

THE LOSS OF THE "NIPHON."

The following is the finding of a Court of Inquiry held at Amoy, on the circumstances attending the loss of the P. and O. S. S. *Niphon*:—

We hold the loss of the *Niphon* to be attributable primarily to unusually strong draught, and inaccurate and deceptive bearings, partly owing to wrong delineation of land to the westward on the chart; and, secondarily, to a mistaken estimate of the distance of the land visible before the ship struck, and the existence of an "uncharted" reef projecting from House hill, the existence of which in the China Pilot as "steep to" is therefore also open to misconception.

After long and careful consideration of the circumstances of the case, we hold the commander of the *Niphon*, to be exonerated from all blame for her loss, which was an accident incidental to the night navigation of this coast at this season of the year. We also hold that after the ship struck there was no possibility of getting her off, or saving her from loss, and that the best means were taken for saving the lives of passengers and crew,—that, the Commander was well supported by the officers of the ship in this service, the Chief Officer and (Chinese) Carpenter remaining on board with him to the last,—till the ship was about breaking in two, and that the Commander was warranted in leaving the wreck in the steamer *Fung-shuey*, as there was, apparently, nothing left to be saved from it by any means at his command.

We desire, in conclusion, to express our high opinion of the praiseworthy conduct of Lieutenant Anson, a passenger, who at great personal risk, made many and successful attempts to save the lives of the people on board.

This Court sat on the 1st, 2nd and 4th of February and was composed of,—
W. Piddar, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Amoy; Lieut. J. F. Fringlo, R. N., Commanding H. M. G. B. *Banterer*; Mr. Cass, Dock Master, Amoy; and the Masters of the Steam-Ships *Yesso* and *Philippine*.

THE MIKADO'S MANIFESTO.

(*Japan Times*.)

The Manifesto, of which we published the principal portion in the "Latest Intelligence" column of our *Overland Mail* on Thursday last, we have reason to believe thoroughly authentic. It is a document which amply repays careful examination, as being a sketch of what, with certain modifications of detail, the Confederation of Southern Daimios will introduce to the country as its new form of government, should they be successful in sustaining and finally defeating the attack which the friends of the Tokugawa are now preparing. The chances proposed are large, liberal and eminently attractive to the minor nobility, and should be so to ourselves; for not only is the oppressive and purely selfish tyranny of the Shogunate altogether abolished, but the power of the Mikado and his *kugees*—those councillors of his whom we have always found the "obstructives" of Japanese politics—is also modified, by associating with the dignitaries of the Imperial Court, in both of the new Councils, a sufficient number of men of larger experience and fuller sympathies with the whole body of the nation. We can only regard it as a large measure of reform, a great move towards representative government. The strengthening and enrichment of the mercantile body by the increase of foreign trade will gradually raise up a middle class, which in due time will demand representation and probably be able to enforce its request. The change now proposed is from an autocracy to an oligarchy on the widest possible basis—the admission of the aristocracy of wealth to companionship with the aristocracy of birth will inevitably follow, and the government of Japan will then be as liberal in its character as the polity can require for many years.

The following is a complete translation of the Manifesto:—

"The restoration, henceforward, (into the hands of the Mikado), by Tokugawa Nafu (Naidaijin) (a) of the government committed to him and his resignation of the office of Shogun, are accepted. Moreover, seeing how the mind of the late Emperor was for many years afflicted by the unwonted troubles which have arisen in the country since 1853 (b) onwards, and in compliance with the desires expressed in Council, the following Resolutions have been made.

1.—That in order to the laying of a foundation for the restitution of the Government to its ancient state, (c) and restoring the power of the country, the offices of Sesshō (d) and Kwambaku (e) and the Raku-fu, (f) be abolished and that now the three offices of Sōsei, Gijō, and Sanyō (g) be instituted; and orders on all matters be issued by them.

(a) Sotobashi, the ex-Shogun, or Tycoon of the Throne.

(b) Commodore Perry's arrival in Japan.

(c) Before the usurpation of the Shoguns.

(d) First officer of the Mikado's Court, when he is a minor—Regent.

(e) Same office when the Mikado is of age—Viceroy.

(f) Shogun's government.

(g) Prime Minister, as understood in Europe with first and second divisions, of a Council to assist him.

2.—That in all matters, the institutions of JIMMU (h) be reverted to as a basis; that without distinction of Court dignitaries and the military class, or of noble and vulgar, upright counsels be exhausted (uniformly and unreservedly pursued) and the Emperor, along with the Empire, rejoice and sorrow together.

3.—That in the spirit of these Resolutions, each one put forth effort, and wash away the polluted practices customary, discharging his duties with true loyalty and patriotism.

The offices of Neiran, Chikukunon, Kokujō Goyōkari, Gishō Buke Tenshō, Shingishoku and Shoshidai are all abolished. (k)

The occupants of the three new offices are:—

THE SŌSEI:—Ariaragawa no Min.

THE GIJŌ:—Ninujō no Min, Yamashiro no

Min, Nakayama Dainagon, Okinachi Dainagon, Nakamikado Chinnagon;

OWARI Dainagon, KOTZEN Saki no Saisho,

AKI Shoshō, TOSA Shoshō and SATSUMA Shoshō.

THE SANYŌ:—Ohara Saishō, Mate no Kojibon, Hase Sammi, Iwakura Shoshō, Hashimoto Shoshō, and three retainers of each of the Daimios sitting in the Gijō:—Owari, Echizen, Aki, Tosa and Satsuma.

"Beginning with the great officers of State, hereafter the other offices will be announced."

The abolition of the Shogunate and of the offices of Sesshō and Kwambaku, here decreed, indicate clearly the resumption of executive power by the Mikado. No longer will the power of the sword be vested in the family of Tokugawa, nor edicts be issued under the Imperial seal by an almost irresponsible Regent or Viceroy. The greater and lesser Daimios, Tōzama and Fudai alike, will all be represented in Council chamber at Kioto and the desires of at least the whole Samurai class will be able to find expression.

The phrase we have italicized in the second clause of these Resolutions—"of noble and vulgar,"—is remarkable, as by no means expressive to a Japanese of the same idea which it suggests to an European. The Japanese "vulgar" is not our mob, nor does it even include the bulk of the population of the country:—agriculturists, artisans, merchants are all even below the "vulgar" Japanese, and so far below as to be beneath mention or consideration. The "vulgar" are the rank and file of the Samurai class, the chief of the four classes of Japanese society, the others being, in order of rank as we name them,—tillers of the soil and miners, who raise the produce of the earth and are there held to be the original creators of wealth; artisans, who manufacture the raw material into clothing, arms, houses, and furniture; and lastly, merchants, the brokers between the producer and the consumer, whose toil is lightest and profits a mere increase upon cost. The "dignity of labour" has never been so clearly recognized in any so-called civilized country, as in this classification of the people of semi-savage Nippon. After the god-descended samurai, the Adm who delves is the gentleman in Japan. The samurai has yet to learn that he is a less useful member of the body politic than even the despised merchant, but a great revolution of feeling, a complete revolution of thought, must take place before this idea can be preached among such a people. It has always appeared to us a principle part of our mission here to elevate the status of the merchant, by showing them how we regard him amongst us: capital has its dignity as well as labour—and it has always, too, been the greatest mistake made by the successive Representatives of Great Britain that they have done nothing to advance this truth among the official classes of the Japanese. On the contrary, on more than one occasion, they have studied to depreciate the importance of the trading class, by permitting themselves to malign us to the native authorities, and have never taken the opportunities which have offered of showing in what position we really stand in our own country.

When we turn to consideration of the new offices created, we find much to admire. The SŌSEI is clearly an attempt at imitation of our Prime Minister, with the addition that he appears to have the final decision of matters brought before the Chief Council, the Gijō, of which he is, perhaps, the President—he has the casting vote in fact. The characters composing the new title signify: 1. to unite, combine in one whole, generally; 2. to cut, to decide, to settle; and together appear to mean the person to whom the final consideration and final decision or settlement of questions is to be referred. The title of Gijō is composed of two characters, 1. to discuss and settle; 2. to settle, to fix; and the function of that Council is to discuss all questions and suggest the method of their settlement to the SŌSEI. The characters which form the title of the second council, the SANYŌ, may be rendered "Associate Council." There is evidently an attempt made here at imitation of the upper and lower Houses of Parliament in European countries.

The first occupant of the dignity of Sōsei, Ariaragawa no Min, is relative of the Mikado, believed to be brother, in fact, of the late Emperor and we will necessarily have great influence over his nephew's mind, a great deal depends upon his character and disposition to.

(Continued on Page 107.)

(h) The First Mikado.

(k) The first 5 of these were held by *Kugees* and the most noticeable among them was the Kōkujō Goyōkari, appointed about four years back for the purpose of receiving the complaints of nobles and other disaffected persons.

The Shingishoku was an officer appointed by the Shogun and his title signifies "Protector of Kioto." It was held by the Prime of Kioto, the Shoshidai was also Shogun's officers resident at Kioto.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclaified.	Sorta.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report.....			287,002.90	106.68	3.09	287,202.66	5,738.55	320.20	27,687.25	5,762.21	1,066.21	10,151.91	10,552.62	69,017.92
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			287,002.90	106.68	3.09	287,202.66	5,738.55	320.20	27,687.25	5,762.21	1,066.21	10,151.91	10,552.62	69,017.92

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclaified.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorta.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report.....			..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	453.66	3,270.44	8,688.50	10,331.42	68,290.62
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	453.66	3,270.44	8,688.50	10,331.42	68,290.62

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclaified.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report.....			5,098.45	..	40,680.35	46,387.80	..	90.03	2,155.02	310.00	357.20	..	99.01	2,946.82
Lamont.....	Feb. 25	Tientsin.....	4.48	..	1,584.23	1,588.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....	..	Chefoo.....	60.00	..	..	60.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Szechuen.....	Mar. 1	Tientsin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.05	..	..	..	46.05
Do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			5,771.91	..	42,222.58	48,205.49	..	90.03	2,155.02	365.05	357.20	..	99.01	2,992.87

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To ^d MARSEILLE.	To AMERICA.	To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
Total as per last Report.....	Bales. 27758	Bales. 8040	Bales. 363	Bales. 400	Bales. 36651	Bales. 6247	Bales. 42898
Total.....	27758	8040	363	400	36651	6247	42898

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	
Total as last Report.....		149.00	..	290.00	11,711.67	..	..	5,017.45	..	..	17,307.22
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		149.00	..	290.00	11,711.67	..	..	5,017.45	..	..	17,307.22

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 29th, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels.....	197	197.00	45	54.00	90	108.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed.....	9	9.00	..	..	4	4.80	..	..
Imported direct to the shore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	206	206.00	45	54.00	94	112.80	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption.....	35½	35.50	94	112.80	49	58.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Nagasaki.		TOTAL.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa.....	110	110.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benares.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	110	110.00	5	5.00	38	38.00	124	124.00	204½	204.50	..	..	50	50.20	..	..	629½	629.70

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

NAME OF VESSEL.	FLAG.	TIC.	TONS.	VOYAGE.	LAY DAYS.	RATES.	REMARKS.
Ville de Granado.....	French	Barque	278	To Tientsin.....	18	\$3000.00	In full.
Ta-Lee.....	Frans.	..	242	" Newchwang.....	10	\$2000.00	"
Nippon.....	Hann.	..	475	" " and back.....	18	Private	Terms.
Saturus.....	..	..	450	" Swatow and back to Shanghai.....	45	\$ 0.74	Per picul.
Hydriotes.....	Frans.	Brig	293	To Swatow from Tientsin and Shanghai.....	18	\$ 0.25	"
Do.....	..	..	..	Do Swatow or Hongkong.....	18	\$ 0.32½	"
Do.....	..	..	..	To Chefoo, Swatow and back.....	45	\$ 0.67	"
Do.....	..	..	..	To Fochow and back.....	20	\$ 5.30	Per ton.
Do.....	..	..	..	Swatow and back to Chefoo.....	20	\$1050.00	In full.
Do.....	..	..	..	Monthly Charter.....	2 months.	\$1000.00	Per month expenses paid.
Do.....	..	..	..	Do.....	4	\$1500.00	"
Do.....	..	..	..	Do.....	..	\$5000.00	"

SHANGHAI, MARCH 4, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The 10th January Mail was delivered on the 29th ultimo. The short time between the last and present issue gives us but little to record. The arrivals have been the *Taiting* from London with general Cargo, and the *Spirit of the North* from Cardiff with Coal, both on the 2nd instant. The *Trenton* with Coals from Newcastle, (s.s.w.), came in yesterday. News from the North is eagerly looked for, as the course of this Market will be guided by the opening of the Northern trade. The Mail from Yokohama arrived this morning. The rate of Exchange continues to fall—6 months Bank Bills are now quoted at 5s. 9d.

SOFT GOODS.—GREY SHIRTINGS.—Since our issue of 29th ultimo, there has been rather less enquiry—and prices have not been so well maintained. This is partly owing to the arrival from London of the *Taiting* with a fair supply of Goods—and partly to the absence of demand among the Northern dealers. 84-lbs. Cloth is to-day quoted at Tls. 2.17 to 2.20 per piece—prices at which neither sellers nor buyers can agree to operate largely. 7-lbs. Cloth has been in fair request at slightly higher prices—sales having been effected at Tls. 1.87 to 1.89 per piece for ordinary makes. Sales of all weights of Grey Shirtings, since the departure of last English Mail, may be estimated at 125,000 pieces—exclusive of those placed to arrive.

T-CLOTHS.—Finest goods are still much wanted—and the prices offered for this class show a marked contrast to the current rates for commoner descriptions. Heavy Cloth continues in request at improved figures.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Are asked for at low rates—and moderate sales are reported at quotations.

WOOLLENS.—CAMELS have slightly improved in value, but the demand is not extensive.

LONG ELS.—SPANISH STRIPES and LASTINGS continue very dull of sale.

METALS.—IRON.—This Market remains without change—there has been nothing doing. The *Taiting* brought about 50 Tons Rod and 23 tons Bar.

LEAD.—Still in good demand. W.B. Tls. 5.90.

COALS.—Market continues without change. Cardiff nominally Tls. 11. English Tls. 10. Anthracite Tls. 13.50; for Australian, which is becoming scarce, advanced rates are demanded. Japan Tls. 7. Formosa Tls. 6 to 7—sales at the latter from ship's side, the Cargo being Keelung lump Coal.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Market quiet.

SUGAR.—Here the Market remains inactive. There has been a small Export to Japan—of Brown, to Nagasaki, and both Brown and White to Yokohama, and small shipments up the river Yangtze.

RICE.—No local trade—about 4,000 piculs sent per *Lizzie Allen* to Tientsin.

LAND, HOUSES, SHARES.—Nothing of importance to note.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 72.70 EQUAL MEX. \$ 100.

	T.m.c.	T.m.c.		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			LEAD	pl. 5.8.0	6.0.0
7 lbs.	1.8.7 to 1.9.2		TIN PLATES	pl. 5.0.0	6.4.0
84 to 84 lbs.	2.1.7	2.2.0	STEEL	pl. 3.8.0	4.2.0
9 to 94 lbs.	2.6.0	3.0.0	PAINTS	pl. 6.0.0	
WHITE SHIRTINGS			WINDOW GLASS	pl. 4.0.0	4.6.0
56 Reel 2.1.0	2.1.5		PEPPER		
60 " 2.2.5	2.3.0		Black pl. 5.4.0	5.6.0	
64 " 2.2.5	2.4.0		White " 8.0.0	8.5.0	
66 & 72 Reel 2.4.5	2.6.5		BEETLE NET		
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	4.1.5	4.2.0	Cochin China 3.0.0	3.3.0	
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	4.0.0		Singapore 2.4.0	2.6.0	
AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, 40 yds.	4.5.0		RATTANS		
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	3.8.0	4.0.0	Straits, common 2.2.0	2.4.0	
T-CLOTHS—			Benjamin 4.2.0	4.4.0	
6 to 7 lbs. 1.5.0	1.9.5		SAPAN WOOD		
8 to 84 lbs. 2.2.0	2.4.0		3 pieces weighing 1 picul	2.6.0	2.9.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	pl. 0.6.0	0.7.0	6 & 7 " 2.1.0	2.4.0	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			SANDAL WOOD		
White, 40 yds. pl. 2.3.5	2.4.0		South Sea Island 3.3.0	3.5.0	
Dyed, Assorted 2.4.0	2.4.5		Malabar 12.0.0	13.0.0	
BROCADES—			MANGROVE BARK		
White, 40 yds. 2.4.0	2.4.5		Singapore and Penang .. 1.0.0	1.1.0	
Dyed, Assorted 2.7.0	2.9.0		Siam 1.3.0	1.4.0	
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	4.5.0	4.6.0	TIN		
CRIMT—			Straits pl. 18.5.0	19.0.0	
Assorted, 28 yds. 1.3.0	1.8.5		Malacca 19.5.0	20.0.0	
Blue 1.5.0	1.6.0		RICE		
Brown 2.3.0			Arracan and Rangoon ..		
TURNER REDS, 24 yds.	2.2.5	2.4.5	Siam, Cargo " " " "		
VELVETS—			Curgo to finest white		
Black, 22 in. pl. 0.2.1	0.2.2		Saigon " " " "		
Blue, 22 in. 0.2.0	0.2.1		Bengal, com. to middling		
VELVETTES—			good to fine 1.2.0		
Black, 18 in. 0.1.5	0.1.6		SEAL		
26 in. 0.2.4	0.2.5		Black, Swatow and Amoy	2.0.0	2.3.0
CAMELS, English—			Formosa 2.1.0	2.3.0	
S, 56 yds. pl. 12.7.5	13.2.5		Brown, Hainan 3.1.0	3.3.0	
S S 12.5.0	13.0.0		Formosa & Amoy 3.2.0	3.5.0	
S S S 10.5.0	13.0.0		Swatow 3.6.0	4.0.0	
LONG ELS—			Canton 3.0.0	3.5.0	
Scorlet, 24 yds. 6.4.0	6.5.0		Manila 2.4.0	2.9.0	
Assorted 6.4.0	6.6.0		White, common to fair...	4.1.0	4.5.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	12.0.0	12.5.0	medium 4.9.0	5.3.0	
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	8.0.0	8.5.0	fine to finest 6.1.0	6.6.0	
CRAPE LESTERS	4.4.0	4.6.0	COALS—		
SPANISH STRIPES	pl. 0.6.0	0.6.5	English pl. 10.0.0		
ORLEANS—			American Anthracite..... 10.5.0		
Figured, 30 yds. pl. 3.4.0	3.9.0		Sydney 10.0.0	10.5.0	
Plain, 30 yds. 3.4.0	3.9.0		Japan 7.0.0	7.2.5	
IRON—					
Nail Rod pl. 2.7.0	2.8.0				
Unop 2.5.0					
Flat and Round 2.6.5	2.7.5				

OPIMUM.—Malacca—Business has been dull, as dealers are awaiting the arrival of the first steamer from the North. Quotations have fallen from Tls. 530 to Tls. 520.

Patna—Is also slightly weaker, rates being now Tls. 505 & 510 for now and Tls. 485 & 490 for old drug, against Tls. 510 & 515 & Tls. 490 & 495 early in the fortnight.

Benares—Is in little demand, now is quoted at Tls. 490 & 405. A few chests of old have been taken at Tls. 505.

	Malacca.	Patna.
Stock on Feb. 18th, 1868	3,506 Chests.	480 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	922	100
Total	4,428 Chests.	580 Chests.
Deliveries	1,269	295
Estimated Stocks on March 3rd, 1868	3,159 Chests.	351 Chests.

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—Including the sale of 5,000 chests reported on the day that our last was issued, the fortnight's settlements reach a total of 9,000 packages, an unusual quantity for the time of year. Prices average nearly one taol advance, and though partially compensated by the fall in Exchange, lay the Teas down nearly two-pence above the rates, at which similar chops of last season's growth have been selling at home. The latest Telegrams, however, point to the advent of a better feeling, and the small stock left here will probably be absorbed on the same high scale in consequence. Our total Export of Black Tea last season amounted to forty-seven millions; this year it is not likely to exceed forty-five.

The Settlements comprise:—
 Exchange at 5s. 10d. and Freight £3 per ton.
 4,000 chests Opanek, low medium, ... at Tls. 24.0.0 a = 1s. 4d.
 2,000 " Opanek common to low medium, at Tls. 10.0.0 a 21.0.0 = 1s. 1d. a 2s. 2d.
 2,500 " Ningchow do. at Tls. 10.5.0 a 21.2.5 = 1s. 1d. a 1s. 2d.
 500 " Hohow common at Tls. 10.5.0 = 0s. 11d.

9,000 chests.
 Re-shipments, 400 chests. Stock, of all kinds, 3,700 chests, against 7,000 chests last year. Expected arrivals, 3,000 chests.

Total Settlements (as far as ascertained) 345,000 chests. against 322,000 chests last year, and 260,000 in 1866; an increase due solely to the falling off in the direct Export from Hankow, estimated this year at only 28,000 chests, against 68,000 in 1866, and 88,000 chests in 1865, making estimated total settlements of Black Tea from the River, in chests, 373,000 this season, against 390,000 last season, and 357,000 the season before.

GREEN TEA.—The *Nabob* has sailed for New York, but purchasing for the *Tasick* has maintained prices at their former level, notwithstanding the inferiority of the Teas offered. This latter vessel will doubtless conclude the season's export, there being nothing but a few common Teas now left to come forward. From England advices of a very heavy decline have deterred buyers for that market, and it is now probable that our total Export of Green Tea will not exceed last year's. The small stock left is of a very inferior and undesirable description.

The Settlements comprise:—
 Exchange 5s. 10d. and Freight £3 per ton.
 2,000 1/2 chests, Moyuno, fair to fine at Tls. 41.0.0 a 45.0.0 = 2s. 2d. a 2s. 4d.
 1,000 " Fychow, fair to good at Tls. 38.0.0 a 39.0.0 = 2s. 0d. a 2s. 1d.
 1,000 " S'hai-p'kd. & colored Japan at Tls. 30.5.0 a 32.0.0 = 1s. 7d. a 1s. 8d.

4,000 half-chests.
 Re-shipments, none. Stock, 5,000 packages, against 25,000 packages at same date last year. Expected arrivals, 4,000 packages.

Total Settlements and shipments to date, 400,500 half-chests, against 350,000 half-chests last year, and 330,000 half-chests in 1866.

HANKOW.—Nothing has been done at this port, the Tea season having closed there unusually early this year. We repeat the comparative statement of receipts and settlements as given last mail.

Statistics for this and last season were:—

	Arrivals.	Settlements.	Stock.
1867-8	339,700 chests.	339,700 chests.	nil.
1866-7	371,700	368,700	3,000 chests.

KIUKIANG.—Black Tea—300 " chests common Hohow at the equivalent of Shanghai Tls. 10.7.5, is the only settlement, farther 600 chests having passed through on their way to this port. Green Tea—800 half-chests had arrived and were awaiting transhipment, no business having been done on the spot.

Statistics for this and last season are:—

	Arrivals.		Settlements.		Stock.		
	Black.	Green.	Black.	Green.	Black.	Green.	
1867-8.....	149,800	146,900	149,500	146,100	Nil.	800	packages.
1866-7.....	149,700	151,700	149,200	151,400	500	300	"

EXPORT of Tea from SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS, (in lbs.)

	Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain, direct—			
Export from 1st June, 1867	43,205,963	10,189,352	53,455,315
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	43,205,963	10,189,352	53,455,315
Against total Export same period 1866-7	45,737,653	7,768,818	53,506,471
To North America,			
Export from 1st June 1867	14,884	12,221,227	12,236,111
Feb. 26, " Nabob," to New York		597,372	597,372
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	14,884	12,818,599	12,833,483
Against total Export same period 1866-7	25,221	12,732,969	12,758,090

The Export of Black Tea to Great Britain is two and a half millions pounds below, and of Green Tea, two and a half millions pounds above, that of last season at the same date. The Export to America is the same as last year.

SILK.—We have experienced a very inactive fortnight, and the settlements amount to about 220 bales. The transactions reported consist of:—

40 Bales Chop Tatloes.	
103 " Medium and Common Tatloes.	
22 " Karahing Tayasams.	
20 " Thrown.	
35 " Ro-reeled Tatloes and Hainings.	

Total 220 Bales.

only a small portion of which have been in barter. Prices paid have been about the same as those ruling during the previous fortnight. Several purchases were made at the close of the last English mail, and also for the French steamer which left this port on the 25th February, estimated at fully 600 bales, which have been added to our estimate given below. There having been but few arrivals, the unsold stock is reduced to 500 bales, nearly all common and second crop Silk. Owing to the limited business transacted, we make no change in our quotations, which are the same as those of last mail.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61
Transactions since last	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
mail are estimated at.	820	650	150	60	500	1,000	1,900	1,700
Total Settlements for								
Coast, Europe & India,	32,786	25,400	31,150	24,050	22,700	47,480	53,500	67,000
Unsold Stock (estimated								
at	500	500	800	1,000	300	4,500	2,500	6 & 7,000
Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date.								
Brought forward from last Report	30,850	305					5,998	37,150
Feb. 20th, "Ganges" to Hongkong	1,103	2					258	1,363
" 25th, "Costa Rica" to Yokohama	30							20
" 25th, "Nabob" to America	15							15
" 25th, "Duplex" to Hongkong	384	4					504	902
" 25th, Sundries to Coast, &c.	363							363
Total	32,694	311					6,820	39,825
Season 1866-67	24,911	67					9,918	34,900

PRICES.—In Taels, are per picul of 133½ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 5s. 10d. per Tael.

London Value per lb.
10½ Jan., 1868.

Butter ,—Chop No. 1.....	None.	None.							
" 2.....	None.	None.							
Market " 3 & 3½.....	Tls. 560 a 570 per picul.	28s.	8d. a 29s.	2d. p. lb.	27s.	6d. a 29s.	Od.		
" 4.....	Tls. 450 a 480	"	23s.	Od. a 24s.	6d.	23s.	6d. a 24s.	6d.	
" 5 & 6.....	Tls. 390 a 430	"	20s.	1d. a 22s.	Od.	19s.	6d. a 22s.	Od.	
Karakum } Chop No. 1.....	None.	None.							
Tayssum } " 2.....	Tls. 420 a 435	"	21s.	6d. a 22s.	3d.	23s.	Od. a 24s.	Od.	
" 3.....	Tls. 390 a 410	"	20s.	1d. a 21s.	Od.	21s.	Od. a 22s.	Od.	
Chin Cam } 4 & 5.....	Tls. 350 a 380	"	18s.	1d. a 19s.	7d.	18s.	Od. a 20s.	6d.	
Tayssum } No. 1.....	None.	None.							
" 2.....	Tls. 380 a 400	"	19s.	7d. a 20s.	6d.	21s.	Od. a 21s.	6d.	
" 3.....	Tls. 365 a 380	"	18s.	10d. a 19s.	7d.	20s.	Od. a 21s.	Od.	
" 4.....	None.	None.							
Tayssum } No. 1.....	Tls. 480 a 490	"	23s.	6d. a 25s.	Od.	26s.	Od. a 26s.	6d.	
Tayssum } " 2.....	Tls. 450 a 470	"	23s.	Od. a 24s.	Od.	26s.	Od. a 26s.	6d.	
Tayssum } " 3.....	Tls. 420 a 440	"	21s.	6d. a 22s.	6d.	23s.	Od. a 23s.	6d.	
Tayssum } " 4.....	Tls. 370 a 400	"	19s.	1d. a 20s.	6d.	19s.	Od. a 22s.	6d.	
Hongchow Tael	Tls. 390 a 420	"	20s.	1d. a 21s.	6d.	21s.	Od. a 23s.	Od.	
Sambings	None.	None.							
Layongs	None.	None.							
Throms	Tls. 510 a 530	"	Nml.	25s. 11d. a 27s.	Od.	27s.	Od. a 28s.	Od.	

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Formosa" has about 220 bales China silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Business for the last fortnight has been very limited. In consequence of the scarcity of Private paper, Bank paper has dropped to 5s. 9½d. @ 5s. 9d., and though at the close there is a good demand, our two leading Banks refuse to draw even at that rate.

There was scarcely any demand for India, the half of the transactions for this mail having been already concluded before the departure of the last.

On Hongkong almost nothing has been doing.

On London { Bank Rate, sight.....	5s. 8½d. a 5s. 9d.								
" { Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....	5s. 9d.								
" { Credits.....	5s. 9½d.								
On Paris —Credits, 6 months' sight Bank.....	frs. 7.32½								
" { Documentary, 6 months' sight.....	frs. 7.35								
On Calcutta —Bank Bills, 3 days' sight.....	Rs. 302 per 100 Taels.								
On Bombay	Rs. 301								
On Hongkong —Bank Bills, 3 days' sight.....	27½ per cent discount.								
" { Private, 15 days' sight.....	28								

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.5 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.1 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—72.70.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.10.
COPPER CASH.—1,400 per Tael.

HANKOW, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

IMPORTS.

Since the last issue of this report on 12th instant, there has been a fair enquiry for Manufactured Goods, but the demand has been somewhat checked by continued large arrivals; the consequent depression in prices causes dealers to act with caution.

GREY SHIRTINGS —	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	WOOLLENS—Continued.	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 to 7½ lbs.....	£ pc. 1.9.6 to 2.0.0	2.0.0	Camlets, English, S.....	£ pc. 13.3.0 to 13.5.0	13.5.0
8½ to 9½.....	" 2.2.0, 2.2.5	2.2.5	" S S.....	" 12.5.0, 13.2.0	13.2.0
9 to 10.....	" 2.2.7, 2.3.0	2.3.0	" S S S.....	" 12.0.0, 13.0.0	13.0.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS —			" B B.....	" 16.5.0, 18.0.0	18.0.0
56 to 60 reed.....	" 2.1.5, 2.2.0	2.2.0	" S S S.....	" 11.5.0, 11.8.0	11.8.0
64 to 66.....	" 2.4.0, 2.4.5	2.4.5	LASTINGS	" 6.8.5, 6.9.0	6.9.0
68 to 72.....	" 2.6.0, 2.7.0	2.7.0	" H H Assorted.....	" 7.0.0, 7.2.0	7.2.0
T-CLOTHS —			" G G.....	" 6.9.0, 7.0.0	7.0.0
6 to 6½ lbs, 32 in. wide.....	" 1.3.5, 1.4.0	1.4.0	" G G Scarlet.....	" 6.6.0, 6.7.0	6.7.0
7 to 7½, 32 ".....	" 1.7.0, 2.0.0	2.0.0	METALS —		
8 to 8½, 36 ".....	" 2.2.5, 2.6.5	2.6.5	Lead.....	" £ pc. 6.0.0, 6.2.0	6.2.0
DRILLS —			Tin.....	" 19.5.0, 20.0.0	20.0.0
American, 40 yds.....	" 4.1.0, 4.1.5	4.1.5	RAW COTTON.....	" 16.0.0, 20.2.5	20.2.5
English, 40 yds.....	" 3.8.0, 4.0.0	4.0.0	SEGAR —		
HANDKERCHIEFS , Brown.....	£ doz. 0.6.7	0.6.7	Brown, Canton.....	" 3.3.0, 3.7.0	3.7.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS —			Amoy, & Co.....	" 3.0.0, 3.3.0	3.3.0
White.....	" £ pc. 2.4.0, 2.4.5	2.4.5	Manilla.....	" 3.2.0, 3.4.0	3.4.0
Dyed, Assorted.....	" 2.4.0, 2.5.0	2.5.0	White, No. 1.....	" 6.4.0, 6.5.0	6.5.0
BROCADES —			No. 2.....	" 5.8.0, 6.0.0	6.0.0
White.....	" 2.5.5, 2.6.5	2.6.5	JAPAN PRODUCE —		
Dyed, Assorted.....	" 2.7.0, 3.0.0	3.0.0	Seaweed, long.....	" 3.3.0, 3.5.0	3.5.0
DAMASKS —			Cut.....	" 5.0.0, 7.0.0	7.0.0
White.....	" 4.3.0, 4.4.0	4.4.0	Isinglass.....	" 30.0.0, 44.0.0	44.0.0
Dyed, Assorted.....	" 4.5.0, 4.5.0	4.5.0	Mushrooms.....	" 45.0.0, 48.0.0	48.0.0
CHINTZ , Assorted.....	" 1.4.0, 1.5.5	1.5.5	Cattle Fish.....	" 12.5.0, 13.0.0	13.0.0
VELVETS —			SEALED PRODUCE —		
18 in. Black.....	" £ yd. 0.1.5	0.1.5	Pepper, Black.....	" 6.0.0, 6.5.0	6.5.0
22 in. Black.....	" 0.2.1, 0.2.2	0.2.2	Rattans.....	" 3.8.0, 4.6.0	4.6.0
OLLERS CLOTH —			Sandalwood, old.....	" 13.0.0, 13.5.0	13.5.0
Plain.....	" £ pc.		" new.....	" 3.5.0, 4.0.0	4.0.0
Figured.....	" 3.5.0, 3.7.0	3.7.0	Sapwood.....	" 2.5.0, 2.6.0	2.6.0
WOOLLENS —			OPUM —		
Spanish Stripes.....	" £ yd. 0.6.0, 0.6.1	0.6.1	Malwa new.....	" £ ch. 552	552
Habit Cloth.....	" 1.0.0, 1.3.0	1.3.0	" old.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
Medium Cloth.....	" 0.9.0, 1.1.5	1.1.5	Patna.....	" 590	590
Broad Cloth.....	" 1.2.0, 1.5.0	1.5.0			

EXPORTS.

OILS —	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	RHUBARD, Szechuen	£ pl. 2.5.0, 3.5.0	3.5.0
Raw-yow, 73 cetties.....	" £ pl. 4.4.0 to 4.8.0	4.8.0	TOBACCO —		
Hongkong-yow, 54 cetties.....	" 4.0.0, 4.2.0	4.2.0	Green.....	" 35.0.0, 38.0.0	38.0.0
Pa-Tung-yow.....	" £ pl. 4.7.0, 4.8.0	4.8.0	Yellow.....	" 25.0.0, 35.0.0	35.0.0
Chayow.....	" 5.6.0, 5.8.0	5.8.0	Leaf.....	" 5.8.0, 5.4.0	5.4.0
TALLOW	" £ pc. 7.0.0, 7.2.0	7.2.0	HEMP —		
PUNGES	" £ pl. 24.5.0, 24.8.0	24.8.0	White.....	" 11.50, 12.5.0	12.5.0
WAX —			Green.....	" 9.0.0, 9.5.0	9.5.0
White.....	" 265.0.0, 270.0.0	270.0.0	SAPFLOWER, Szechuen	" 60.0.0, 95.0.0	95.0.0
Yellow.....	" 65.0.0, 80.0.0	80.0.0			

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank, demand, 5s. 9d. per tael, 6 months' sight, 5s. 10½d. per tael. Credits, 5s. 11d. per tael, non-act. On Hongkong, Bank, demand 25½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 1½ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 2 per cent discount, nominal. Interest on Loans 12 per cent per annum.

GOLD.—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 158 a 160 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH.—Hankow-picked. Tls. 0.62 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS.—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

IMPORTS.

We are glad to be able to change the general tenor of our late advices. There has been more enquiry for manufactures during the fortnight than for some time past. The demand has been principally for 8½-6 Grey Shirtings, of which considerable sales have been made at \$3.10 to 3.20. Yarns and Black Velvets have also been taken to a moderate extent, the former at \$52 to 55 for 28-32's, and \$42 to 45 for 16-24's. A few sales of Fancy Goods are reported, but not of any amount. All descriptions of Imports have declined in value, stocks being largely increased by the cargoes of the "Pampero" and "St. Dunstan."

COTTON YARN —	Dollars.	CAMELS —	Dollars.
Nos. 16 to 24.....	\$ pc. 42.00 to 44.00	S.....	\$ pc. 17.00 to 18.00
28 to 32.....	" 52.00, 54.00	S S.....	" 15.50, 16.50
38 to 42.....	" 48.00, 50.00	S S S.....	" 14.00, 15.00
GREY SHIRTINGS —		B B B.....	" 17.00, 18.00
7.0 lbs.....	" £ pc. 2.70, 2.80	ORLEANS —	
8½ to 8½ lbs.....	" 3.00, 3.10	Plain.....	" 4.20, 5.50
8.5 to 8.8 lbs.....	" 3.05, 3.15	Figured.....	" 4.30, 5.00
WHITE SHIRTINGS —		MOUSSELINE DE LAINE —	
56 to 60 reed.....	" 3.10, 3.40	30 yds, 30 in.....	" 6.00, 8.00
64 to 72.....	" 3.50, 3.70	LONG ELKS.....	" 8.00, 9.50
68 to 72.....	" 3.70, 4.10	LASTINGS	" 13.00, 17.00
T-CLOTHS —		LUSTRES.....	" 4.50, 5.50
6 to 7 lbs.....	" 2.25, 2.50	BLANKETS.....	" £ lb. 0.60, 0.80
8 lbs.....	" 2.60, 2.80	IRON NAIL ROD.....	" £ pl. 3.00, 3.50
TURKEY RED CLOTH , 24 yds.....	" 2.85, 3.25	LEAD.....	" 7.50, 7.75
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS —		TIN.....	" 17.00, 18.00
White.....	" 3.60, 3.80	TIN PLATES.....	" 7.00, 7.50
Dyed.....	" 3.70, 3.90	COTTON —	
BROCADES —		Ningpo.....	Nominal.
White.....	" 3.70, 3.90	Shanghai.....	" " " "
Dyed.....	" 3.60, 3.80	Tientsin.....	" " " "
VELVETS —		STOAR, CANTON —	
Black.....	" 10.00, 11.00	White, No. 1.....	" 8.00, 8.10
Assorted.....	" 8.00, 9.00	No. 2.....	" 7.00, 7.25
TAPFACELAS —Single warp.....	" 3.00, 3.30	Brown, No. 1.....	" 4.50, 5.00
Do. Double warp.....	" 3.80, 4.20	RICE (China).....	" 2.25, 2.80
CHINTZES	" 2.20, 2.60	SAPAN WOOD.....	" 1.50, 2.00
HANDKERCHIEFS	" £ doz. 0.75, 1.00	RHUBARD.....	" £ box 7.00, " "

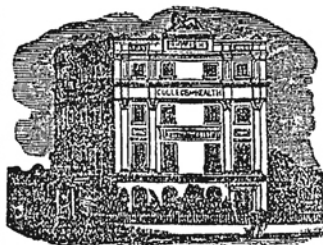
EXPORTS.

SILK —	Dollars.	TEA —	Dollars.
Mybath (Best,.....	" £ pl. 850 to 900	Fine.....	" £ pl. 30.00 to 32.00
and Medium.....	" 800, 840	Good medium.....	" 27.00, 30.00
Sinshu (Inferior.....	" 680, 780	Medium.....	" 25.00, 29.00
Koshu, best.....	" 750, 800	Good common.....	" 20.00, 24.00
medium.....	" 680, 730	SEAWEEP, fine cut green.....	" 8.50, 9.50
inferior.....	" 610, 660	" Brown.....	" 8.50, 9.50
Ida, good, long hanks.....	" " " "	Large uncut green.....	" 8.00, 8.40
inferior.....	" " " "	" brown.....	" 1.60, 2.00
Oshu, best.....	" 850, 880	CUTTLE FISH , No. 1.....	" 14.00, 14.50
medium.....	" 710, 780	" 2.....	" 11.00, 11.50
inferior.....	" 610, 680	DRIED SHRIMPS	" 13.00, 14.50
Sodai, best.....	" " " "	MUSHROOMS.....	" 45.00, 48.00
medium.....	" 680, 730	TOBACCO , No. 1.....	" 14.00, " "
inferior.....	" 600, 660	GALL NUTS.....	" 8.50, 8.50
Atchezen, best.....	" 600, 720	VEGETABLE WAX	" 15.00, 17.00
medium.....	" 600, 650	GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty).....	" 1.50, 4.20
inferior.....	" 450, 550	RAPE SEED.....	" 3.50, 4.00
Hatchojee, medium.....	" " " "	RAPE SEED OIL.....	" 8.90, 10.00
inferior.....	" " " "	CAMPBON.....	" 22.00, 23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 3d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. Credits 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 78½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 74. Hongkong.—10 days' sight Bank, 1 per cent discount. Private 1 per cent discount. Boas, 296 to 297.

FREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, nothing due. To New York do., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., \$15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., \$45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morrison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morrison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the

whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morrison's Pills; No. 2 Morrison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also 1s. Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORRISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygienic Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—Medical Hall.

31st Dec 1867

December 24th, 1867.

words us. We have as yet been able to learn nothing more of him than his name and rank. The Gijō, First Council, at present consists of ten members, the five first named being *huges* of the Mikado, and the others well known Daimios. We may note here that, to any one with knowledge of the forms of Japanese state papers, the fact of these Daimios being named by their territories, instead of by their family names, is a proof of the manifesto coming from the Mikado's court, not from the Shoguns'. Another use of the term 'Baku-fu' is applied to the Shogunate. Of the five Daimios sitting in the Gijō Owari represents the first of the Council families and Echizen is the descendant of the eldest son of Iyeyasu, who was adopted by Hideyoshi, and thus Gonen-sana and Takosana may still look down on their heavenly seats with favour on the Council in which their descendants hold places of honour. Geyashu, Tosa and Satsuna cannot expect to enjoy the smiles of Gonen-sana, at all events, representing as they do the confederacy of the Southern Daimios which has broken the power of his ancient race; but they are practical men, of advanced ideas, and the imaginary frown of a dead hero will not disturb them. Neither Chōshū nor Satsuma assist in the new Council—it would be against all Japanese etiquette to admit either at present; but we hope to see the undoubted talents of the latter made use of on the first vacancy, as will most probably be the case, if he acquiesce in the new order of things. Whether he will so submit—or rather whether his retainers and allies will allow him so to submit—is the important question of the moment, for the answer to which we are most anxiously waiting. The whole influence of our representatives should be used to induce his remaining quiet, for the parties are most equally matched and, if civil war break out, the struggle will be long and disastrous and an entire suspension of trade with us will be the immediate consequence of the first blows struck.

The most noticeable point in the constitution of the Sanyō is that it is the illustration of the 2nd Resolution: the return to the old government system of the early Mikados, when there was no distinction in the rank of the public service, between Court dignitaries, and the military class—between 'noble and vulgar.' The first five named are nobles of equal rank with some of those sitting in the Gijō, but associated with them are fifteen retainers of the five Daimios, Owari, Echizen, Geyashu, Tosa and Satsuna. It is the germ of a popular assembly, and in due course of time we may see representatives of the real 'people' sitting among the delegates of the now absolute military class. When this real 'equality between noble and vulgar' is established, when, before the majesty of law, the distinction between the sworded man and the peasant is abolished—when in the social scale, the former shall fall and the latter rise to the same level, when the aristocrats of the court have fair play in the social arena, it will be a happy day for Japan. The new system of government proposed in this Manifesto is a great advance in the direction of this point of enlightenment and freedom, and that the evil influences which threaten to check its development may fail in their action, that the revolution may be peacefully accomplished and a fair trial be given to the new régime, these should be the aspirations of every sympathizing freeman of the West.

KWANTUNG.

The deposed Governor of Kwangtung, Tsing Yi-li, took leave of Canton yesterday, after a series of addresses from the population of the city and its neighbourhood, such as no official within the memory of man has been honoured with. He is about to proceed to his native province, Hunan, where he will spend three months at his home before taking the field under the orders of Tso Tsung-tung against the Mahomedan rebels in Kansu. A further ovation awaits his passage through Fatsun; and the entire population of the province to judge from the tone of the inhabitants of Canton appears to regret the departure of so energetic and upright an official. The rumour which reached us lately, to the effect that the Governor was meditating revolt was, we have subsequently learned, entirely without foundation, and our expressed opinion in its extreme improbability was modified only by a knowledge of the singular changes which occasionally occur in this queerly constituted country. The late Governor is currently credited with having, at some former period, been in arms against the Government, and a second change of politics on his part did not seem to be a very unlikely measure.—(China Mail.)

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.

Per Annum, Twelve Taels;—Six Months, Six Taels;—Three Months, Four Taels;—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 mace 5 cand.—FIVE COPIES, One Tael. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, One Tael;—each additional line, One Mace. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

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SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER
WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL
AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
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INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewellery, etc., etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

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D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

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Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

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LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co.,
68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., B.-mny.
30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.
16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

VICTORIA PERFUMERY.

RIGAUD & Co.,
45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

THE Victoria Perfumery is now adopted by the élite of the aristocracy and fashionable world on account of the superior articles for the toilet each of which has been made a specialty.

The new perfumes prepared with the Essence of Ylang-ylang extracted by distillation from the *Unona odoratissima* and imported from the Philippine islands are beyond comparison for their delicacy and sweetness. We therefore recommend the *beau monde* to try as a handkerchief perfume

The Extract of Ylang-ylang
AND
The Manila Bouquet.
RIGAUD'S TOUJOURS

Is an admirable toilet-water, the true talisman of beauty, preserving the freshness of the skin and the fineness of the complexion. It is the perfection of science adapted to the toilet, and is uncontestably superior to Eau de Cologne, or the most esteemed of vinegars and the Florida water.

Miranda Soap.
COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MILK OF THE
LETTUCE AND THE LILY

A simple comparison of this soap with others sold by the perfumery trade, suffices to prove its superiority. It gives the skin a delightful silky surface, it lathers abundantly, forming a real milk-bath, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

In Shanghai at Messrs. J. L. WELLYN & Co
16ap 1717 January 16th 1868.



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

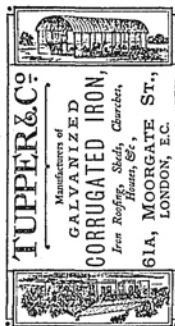
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.
PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, & C.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my 8066 May 18th, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1731 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1868.

THE "GALLOWAY"
PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM
BOILERS.

THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount

of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS,
&c., &c.
MANCHESTER.

30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS,

G. L. de San & Em. Dietz,
Commission Merchants,
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

SUPPLY

IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY,
WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW
GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES,
PRINTING PAPER, and all articles
of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

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GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made
by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron
Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best
Russian and Italian Hemp.

SHIPCHANDLERS', and NAVAL
STORES.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly,
at request.

30ju-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1852 & 1857. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, FALI, MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

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Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d each.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON

KNIFE POLISH

INDIA RUBBER

KNIFE BOARDS,

EMERY, BLACK

LEAD, CABINET

GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS

CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other

Glasses.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road,

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CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT

may be had on application at the Office of this

JOURNAL.

31st-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.



DOLLOND'S, 49, St. Paul's

Church-yard, London. Es-

tablished upwards of 100 years.

Optician to the Queen, the Ad-

miralty, India Office, Trinity

House, and Royal National Life Boat Insti-

tution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Tele-

scopes (invented by his ancestor in 1754),

Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and

Mathematical Instruments of best quality.

Catalogues on application. The public are

cautioned against spurious articles bearing a

forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND

THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN

EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture,

which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their

stocks consists of 2,600 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR

MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material

from becoming a mass, and is especially

suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND

THE COLONIES.

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room

Furniture, sent Free to every part of the

World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

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London.

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SILVER MEDAL.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE.

LOZENGES, & GLOBULES.

These preparations are perfect palatable

forms for administering this popular

remedy for weak digestion. In bottles

and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT

PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. THOMAS FOX, Dietetic

preparation, supplying an important

deficiency in the food of Invalids and

Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST

PREPARATIONS.

* * See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

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Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents,

or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed:

AGENTS.—Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb. 29	Formosa	Br str	650	Hockin	Hongkong	Feb. 23	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co
...	Wufoo Pau	Chi str	209	George	Fuchau	...	...	...
...	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	...	General	Glover and Co
...	Fusi-Yanna	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	...	do	Russell and Co
Mar. 1	Coila	Br str	435	Grange	Hongkong	...	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	Kiangsoo	Am str	574	Low	Ningpo	Mar. 1	do	Russell and Co
...	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong v. Amoy	Feb. 26	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Taitung	Br str	816	Natford	London	Nov. 12	do	Birly, Worthington & Co
...	Spirit of the North	Br bkg	65	Mathew	Cardiff	Oct. 25	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
...	Anne Porter	Br bkg	238	Irving	Keelung	Feb. 22	do	Glover and Co
...	Pontenaye	Br str	634	Crook	Fuchau	Mar. 1	Poles	Borneo Company Limited
...	Mets	Prus sch	120	Michelsen	Ningpo	...	Ballast	Clausen and Co
...	Bessie Seawright	Br bkg	121	Koch	Ningpo	...	do	Edward Schellness and Co
...	Oonka	Br str	417	Burdiss	Nagasaki	...	General	T. Kroes and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Feb. 28	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	Ballast	Chinese Government
...	Isabella	Br str	1060	Cooper	Callao	Opium & General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	Kiangsoo	Am str	574	Low	Ningpo	General	Russell and Co
...	Pe-loong	Br str	200	Pritchard	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
...	Prince Kung	Br str	125	Brown	Fuchau	do	Borntrager and Co
Mar. 1	Formosa	Chi str	650	Hockin	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
...	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Opium, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
...	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Part of Original, etc.	Russell and Co
...	United Service	Br str	650	Stocks	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Glover and Co
...	Sarah	Br bkg	186	Brown	Tientsin	General	Fraser and Co
...	Codic	Br str	481	Edwards	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
...	Nauzing	Br str	419	Pulloh	Tientsin	do	Transtrum and Co
...	Kiangsoo	Am str	574	Low	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	Maitland	Br str	798	Coulson	Fuchau	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	325	Clue	Tientsin	Original.	T. Kroes and Co
...	Coila	Br str	435	Grange	Tientsin	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	Wufoo Pau	Chi str	209	George	Tientsin	do	do

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
6 p	Confucius	Marselle	Chi str	268	Sept 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
8 s	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 18	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
7 p	Peyuen		Am str	229	Nov 24	Fuchau			
1 s	Pie Queen	Gray	Am str	1133	Jan 19	Hankow	Russell and Co		
P & O M	Formosa	Hockin	Br str	650	Feb 29	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	5th instant
S S N W	Fusi-Yanna	Hardie	Br str	1200	Feb 29	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	5th instant
I W	Coila	Hooper	Br str	1265	Mar 2	H'kong v. Amoy	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Chefoo, Taku, &c.	5th instant
S S N W	Hirado	McQueen	Br str	1200	Feb 27	Hankow	Russell and Co		
7 p	Poon Shun	Burkiss	Br str	417	Mar 25	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		6th instant
6 s	Phose	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Feb 23	Yokohama	Chinese Government		
D W	Tatwah	Andrews	Am str	245	Feb 9	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	121	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
3 p	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Feb 29	Hankow	Glover and Co		
8 s	Volcan	Baker	Br str	145	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	170			Chinese Government		Laid up

17 STEAMERS

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
7 s	Aleyono	Brown	Br bkg	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
S S N D	Alicia Annie	Kirby	Br bkg	300	Jan 8	Rio de Janeiro	Russell and Co		
1 s	Anne Marie	Kitchie	Br bkg	271	Feb 26	Fuchau	J. S. Baron		
2 s	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bkg	238	Mar 2	Keelung	Glover and Co		
2 c	Andreas	Krabb	Dut str	832	Feb 13	Cardiff	Wm. Postau and Co		
1 p	Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Am str	1252	Feb 27	Newport	Order		
1 p	Anita	Askins	Br bkg	319	Feb 26	Swatow	Augustine Heard and Co		
1 s	Arphodel	Bayfield	Br bkg	207	Feb 21	Taiwan	Master		
2 c	Assyrian	Mearns	Br str	505	Dec 13	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
8 s	Bessie Seawright	Koch	Br bkg	131	Mar 2	Ningpo	Edward Schellness and Co		
9 p	Courser	Dickey	Am bkg	495	Feb 18	Fuchau	Master		
2 s	Deux Freres	Giffard	Fr str	376	Feb 13	Swatow	J. S. Baron		
U W	Devonshire	Denloe	Br str	800	Jan 22	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited	Swatow	Cld. 3rd inst
7 c	F. Reek	Denker	Bro bkg	549	Feb 16	Cardiff	Edward Schellness and Co		
2 c	Fontenaye	Crook	Br str	631	Mar 2	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited		
1 s	Glengyle	Dyson	Br bkg	317	Feb 10	Swatow	Wm. Postau and Co		
1 s	Hieronimus	Thomson	Prus sch	232	Feb 22	Ningpo	S. W. Hyde	Tientsin	Immediately
9 p	J. L. Dimmock	Winchell	Br str	1047	Jan 25	Cardiff	Siemens and Co		
7 s	John Kyston	Wynn	Br bkg	346	Feb 6	Swan River	Siemens and Co	Hongkong	Cld. 2nd inst
2 s	Keo Koo	Beaglehole	Br bkg	344	Aug 11	Fuchau	John Thorne and Co		Et. or Ch
9 s	Lorton	Nelson	Br str	618	Feb 6	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	Cld. 2nd inst
3 c	Magellan	Crosbie	Br str	613	Feb 24	Liverpool	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Panisset, &c.	Early
8 s	Maria Helen	Thomas	Am bkg	659	Feb 14	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co		
6 s	Mets	Michelsen	Prus sch	120	Mar 2	Ningpo	Clausen and Co		Early
1 c	Mountain Asit	Aitchison	Br bkg	437	Dec 21	Amoy	Textor and Co		
1 c	Norfolk	Cowan	Br sch	261	Feb 10	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
2 c	Nipon	Asverus	Hann bkg	472	Feb 24	Swatow	Siemens and Co		
1 s	Prince Satsuma	Iribarren	Fr str	235	Feb 19	Nagasaki	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
7 s	Princess of Wales	Sheppard	Br str	996	Feb 21	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
O U L	Salacia	Stewart	Br bkg	424	Oct 11	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
D W	Sarah March	Morton	Br str	524	Feb 22	Cardiff	Russell and Co		
7 c	Saturnus	Derdrick	Hann bkg	450	Feb 6	Hamburg	Telge, Nolting and Co		
P & O W	Spirit of the North	Mathew	Br bkg	663	Mar 2	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		
O D	Spray	Stopher	Br str	226	Oct 19		Wm. Postau and Co		
O D	Stella	Day	Br str	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
O L L	Taitung	Nutford	Br str	816	Mar 2	London	Birly, Worthington & Co		
2 s	Ta Leo	Thompson	Prus bkg	342	Aug 27	Newchwang	Wm. Postau and Co	Newchwang.	Immediately
2 s	Tavistock	Tate	Br str	532	Jan 25	Singapore	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
2 c	Ville de Grenade	Carrique	Fr bkg	278	Feb 13	Taiwan	A. Nachtrieb and Co	Newchwang.	Immediately
3 s	Western Chief	Hill	Br str	750	Dec 13	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately

40 VESSELS

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